# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## TWITCHELL---EATON.

## DEAD!

## BOTH OF THEM!

### Twitchell by his own Hand, and Eaton by the Halter.

### Twitchell Commits Suicide in his Cell at 4 o'clock This Morning.

### Eaton is Hung at 12'50 P. M.

### Full Details of the Closing Scenes.

To-day, George S. Twitchell, Junior, and Gerald Eaton quit the world, but not in company. Twitchell died at 4 o'clock this morning, in his cell, and by his own hand. Eaton expiated the crime of which he had been convicted upon the scaffold at 12'50 P. M.

**Missing Matters.**

Eaton is reported to have said, recently, that he did not mind being hung, but disliked the idea of being hung by the side of such a hypocrite as Twitchell. Such was not destined to be his fate. Yet a man cannot, even if he choose, be dainty about the arrangements for his involuntary exit from this world, especially about the sort of company he is forced to keep upon the scaffold. Twitchell was more generous, in word if not in heart. While he apparently did not regard the companionship of Eaton on the fatal trap as calculated to increase the ignominy of his death, he expressed his joy, a few days ago, at hearing that there was some hope of a respite for his condemned companion.

**The Last Effort at Salvation.**

Twitchell had not been a politician. Therefore it was necessary that he should resort to some startling trick to cheat the King of Terrors out of a part of the prey allotted him by the courts. That sensational "confession," with all its improbabilities and incongruities, was kept back until but five days remained to him as the time within which he must succeed in perverting the sympathy of the public, or else die the death the law had decreed. Then it was hurled forth, somewhat after the fashion of Jove of old in launching his thunderbolts, with a great deal of pious bluster and mock-heroic reluctance. It was a sad thing for a man to attempt to fasten an infamous crime upon the name of the woman whom he had sworn to love, cherish, and protect; and yet it must be done—not that he might give the halter the slip, but that a man about to be ushered into eternity might make his peace with God! Of course such a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky served to startle, perhaps to amaze, the world; but it failed to frighten anybody, and availed not to melt the hardened hearts of those who were persecuting an innocent man to the death. And having thus failed utterly to avert one jot or tittle of his approaching fate, he did not scruple to place his spiritual adviser in a very ugly position, by subsequently asserting that the document had been sent to the newspapers "against his desire and consent."

On the contrary, Eaton had been a politician of some note, and although he stoutly asserted his innocence from first to last, his friends chose rather to rely upon political machinery to secure a mitigation of the severity of his punishment. Within three days of the time appointed for his death, the time-honored appliances were brought to bear, and with marvellous rapidity—one of the elegant arts of Harrisburg legislation—an act was pushed through both houses conferring upon the Governor the power to commute a sentence of death into one of imprisonment for life or for a term of years. Yesterday it was telegraphed from the capital that the Governor would certainly sign this law without delay, and avail himself of its provisions to rescue Eaton from death. But the Governor turned over the proposed statute to his Attorney-General for his legal scrutiny, and finally, late last night, announced that in neither case would he interfere with the due course of the outraged law. Thus expired the last hope of Eaton. Charles W. Brooke, Esq., one of his faithful counsel, and Alderman William McMullin, one of his unflinching friends, who had visited Harrisburg, as members of the Forlorn Hope, telegraphed the result of the Governor's action to Mr. J. Nolan, of Sansom street, and this gentleman at once proceeded to the prison to inform Eaton that it was all up with him.

The doomed man listened attentively to the fatal intelligence, and when its full force had broken upon his mind, he exclaimed:—

"All right!"

Then the philosophy which Twitchell had failed to cultivate came to his aid, and after a short silence he said:—

"Tell my friends," running over the names of a few of them, "tell my friends that I am very grateful for what they have done for me, and they will have no cause to be ashamed of me, for I will die like a man."

**The Interviews Yesterday.**

The Superintendent, since the reading of the death-warrant, has ordered that all persons whom Twitchell desired to see should be accompanied by a keeper, who should be careful to hear all conversations passing between them. This has been rigidly enforced, even with the counsel in the case, until yesterday, when it is alleged this vigilance was not insisted on, at least on the part of the keeper. At one period of the day no less than six persons were in the cell at the same time, and we are informed that private remarks were passed by at least two of the visitors. From what we could learn, Messrs. O'Byrne, Collis, and McCully, and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., were there in addition to the inspectors.

**Twitchell's Last Day on Earth.**

Early yesterday morning, when Dr. Smith, the prison physician, visited Twitchell's cell, he found him much prostrated physically and mentally, and, for the first time since his confinement, he asked for a glass of wine. The doctor informed him that he had none, but would allow him some brandy. This was given to him, and the small quantity given seemed to revive him. Shortly afterwards, two of his male friends visited him and took a final farewell. All were greatly affected, Twitchell weeping bitterly as he bade them good-bye. Later in the day, his aunt also called and bade him farewell. His father called in the morning and also in the afternoon, and at the last visit the final parting between father and son took place.

The scene is represented to have been very affecting. During the time not devoted to these leave-takings, Rev. Mr. Bringhurst was with the condemned man, administering religious consolation. Twitchell expressed his willingness to meet his fate, but his physical system was so much shattered within the past two days that fears were expressed lest he should not be able to walk unassisted to the gallows.

As long as there seemed to be the least hope of a respite, he bore himself with a good deal of fortitude, but when there was no longer reason to believe that the Governor would interfere, Twitchell began to exhibit such a state of nervousness and fear as rendered him a pitiable object. He has at times wept freely, and uttered such lamentations as showed him to have the gallows constantly in view.

After one of these outbursts on Tuesday evening a gentleman connected with the prison visited the cell, and spoke to the condemned, in the hope of reasoning him into a more composed state of mind, and of inducing him to look upon death more philosophically. "You know, George," he said, "that all men must die, and that it is only a question of time; and you should view your approaching end with more resignation and less of fear." "I cannot," he said; "the thought that I am to die in so short a time is terrible; I have tried to look death in the face with courage, but it is impossible." Here he paced his cell in a manner showing a fearfully distressed state of mind, and then he burst into tears as before. Finding that he could not make an impression upon him, the visitor left him.

Twitchell has expressed a wish that his father should be taken care of if anything is left out of the property in Camden, consisting of a sawmill and a patent-right for the manufacture of shingles. He had contracted to furnish a million of shingles to a party, and when the murder was committed two hundred thousand had been delivered. Besides a chattel mortgage of $1500, held by John H. Starr, on the property, valued at $7000, there are claims against it amounting to $4000. The money invested in the shingle factory was furnished by the wife. Mrs. Twitchell has stated that she would willingly give all she possessed to obtain a reprieve for her husband.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a visit was paid to Twitchell's cell by some of the representatives of the press.

Upon entering the cell, which is situated on the south side of the prison, third floor, Twitchell arose from the couch on which he was sitting, and greeted them in a very pleasant manner. To a casual observer no difference could at first be detected in his appearance at the present time from that during his protracted trial and when he was sentenced to death; but upon looking at his face a few moments, one could not fail to be impressed with the fact that the dreadful fate which awaited him nearly distracted him. At times he closed his eyes, then he would open them and gaze beseechingly upon his observers, as if to implore them to help him; and when a question was put to him he would answer it in a tone scarcely audible, and in a dejected manner, as though he was tired of being interrogated upon the same subject. The Rev. J. W. Bringhurst and two other gentlemen were present, which prevented our putting to him any questions touching the confession he had made. He said he tried to bear up as well as he could, considering, and that he did not expect or look for any respite from the Governor, as it was then too late.

In a few minutes after this conversation, John O'Byrne and General Collis (two more of his counsel) entered the cell. Mr. O'Byrne had some private conversation with Twitchell, and after he had finished the prisoner arose and said:—"There has been a great deal said about the manner in which Mr. O'Byrne has acted in reference to me. Now I wish all of you to understand that no man could have done more than he has done for me, and he has acted honorably in every particular. I have great respect for all of my counsel, but Mr. O'Byrne has done more for me than any one."

**Coroner's Physician Makes an External Examination of the Body.**

Deputy Coroner Fletcher and the Coroner's physician, Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, about 10 o'clock entered Twitchell's cell, and proceeded to make an external examination of the body, which was lying in bed, stretched at full length on the back.

**Evidences of Poison.**

The appearance of the body indicated that death had certainly ensued from strychnine, or some other powerful mineral poison. The face presented a livid appearance, eyes and mouth wide open. The limbs were perfectly straight, and the hands were slightly contracted, showing that there had been slight spasms.

**The Inquest Postponed.**

The Sheriff had not arrived at the above hour, but the Coroner deemed it best to postpone any further investigation in the matter until after the execution of Eaton. He accordingly fixed 3:30 o'clock this afternoon as the hour when the testimony would be heard. Dr. Shapleigh will in the meantime make a post-mortem examination.

**No Evidences in the Cell.**

Mr. Fletcher made a thorough examination of the cell, but could find nothing that would lead to disclose the manner in which the poison was administered. He picked up a piece of licorice which had been bitten off evidently by the deceased.

**The Licorice.**

The piece of licorice which was picked up this morning by Deputy Coroner Fletcher evidently contained the fatal drug, which had been placed in a cavity made for the purpose.

**The Witnesses of the Execution.**

According to the custom, Sheriff Lyle had made all his arrangements, so as to comply with the terms of the law requiring all executions in the State to be private. Only the Sheriff and his deputies, the prison officials, the attendants upon the condemned man, the Sheriff's jury, and half-a-dozen representatives of the Philadelphia press, were permitted to be present. An immense pressure, of course, was brought to bear upon the Sheriff to secure an opportunity to gratify the most unpardonable and morbid curiosity, but without avail. Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, the party who were selected to accompany the Sheriff to the scene of the execution met at the Assembly Buildings, leaving there in time to arrive at the prison at 10 o'clock, by a special car of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway. The Sheriff's jury, required to be present on all such occasions, was composed of the following gentlemen:—

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|---|---|
| Ex-Sheriff G. Megee, Sr., | Frederick Gerker, |
| Joseph Wagner, | David P. Weaver, |
| Peter Armbruster, | Albert H. Gross, |
| Albert L. Bonnaffon, | John J. Reese, |
| Ignatz Bechler, | Henry C. Moore, |
| James McCormick, | John G. Howard. |

Thomas D. Smith, Esq., the principal deputy, and the following district deputy sheriffs were also present:—

First District—Charles F. Maguire.
Second District—John R. Downing.
Third District—William Wagner.
Fourth District—George Fisher.
Firth District—Robert M. Earley.

The remainder of the Sheriff's officers present were Messrs. John Megee, Execution Clerk, and Peter H. Zell, Appearance Clerk.

**At the Prison.**

The prison was reached shortly after ten o'clock, when, after some delay, the Sheriff's jury was called to order, and proceeded to Twitchell's cell, on the third corridor. Drs. H. Yale Smith and Benjamin F. Butcher, the prison physicians, made an examination of the

**Body of the Condemned Man,**

in order that the Sheriff might have a basis for his formal return to the Governor's writ. The body was found lying upon the back, on a small cot, the coat, vest, collar, and boots alone having been removed. The head was thrown back, the lips agape, the eyes wide open, with an unearthly pallor fixed upon his features, tinged with a bluish trace.

It was stated that the cause of death could not be ascertained certainly until the regular inquest was held (it will take place this afternoon); but the physicians were of the opinion that death could not have resulted from strychnia. It was ascertained that Twitchell's father had been with him during the evening, but left him before the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, who remained until ten minutes after 11. This morning, at 2 o'clock, he was seen by one of the keepers lying on his couch, with his head covered with the blankets. At a quarter past 5 this morning, when next seen, the blankets had been thrust down below his shoulders. Life was then extinct, and the hands were already cold, although the parts about the neck were still warm

**Twitchell Signifies His Intention to Commit Suicide.**

About half-past 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Eaton went to the door of his cell and succeeded in attracting the attention of Twitchell, to whom he said, substantially:—

"Bear up and die like a man to-morrow, as I intend to do."

In answer to this, Twitchell shook his head demurely, held up his thumb and forefinger, as if he held something like a pill between them, and said simply:—

"Mum's the word!"

Twitchell had previously insisted, on frequent occasions, that he could commit suicide, and could not be prevented from doing so. On one occasion he had explained to one of the keepers how he could readily take his own life by placing a pin at the back of his neck, and then, by thrusting his hand back upon it forcibly, drive it in up to the head, producing instant death.

Therefore, when Eaton, about 10 o'clock in the evening, called a passing keeper to him and told him of the incident which had taken place between the two, remarking that he "could not die composedly without putting them on their guard," it was deemed advisable to institute a search of the cell and person of Twitchell.

This was done by the prison officials, but nothing of an apparently dangerous character was discovered. A cologne bottle which had been in the cell was taken possession of, however, Twitchell requesting permission to moisten his handkerchief with its contents, which was accorded him. There was a small looking-glass in his cell, and when it was proposed to remove that, Twitchell said that the precaution was unnecessary, as he could readily commit suicide with a piece of glass from the window of the cell, if he should choose to resort to such a desperate measure.

As nothing in the shape of a dangerous or poisonous drug was found on his person, he was then left to himself, under the belief that he had been merely taunting his neighbor in the opposite cell.

**Eaton's Last Day.**

Gerald Eaton, who occupied a cell below that of Twitchell, was much more cheerful and resigned than his fellow-convict. During the morning he received visits from his wife and two sisters-in-law, and bade them farewell in a manner which, though cheerful, had nothing of bravado about it. A number of his male friends also had interviews with him during the day, all being careful not to state to him the efforts being made for his reprieve. Eaton expressed his belief that there was no hope for him, and that he would undoubtedly be executed, and stated that he was ready to die. Rev. Father Riley was with him during the afternoon. Eaton was also visited during the afternoon by Mr. O'Byrne, one of his counsel, immediately after the latter had visited the cell of Twitchell.

Shortly before 6 o'clock in the afternoon the two sisters of Eaton's wife were in the cell with him, and upon being spoken to relative to his position, he said he desired to live, and turning to one of the keepers, remarked, "You may have to teach me shoemaking." The old maxim, "While there's life there's hope," holds good even when a man has one foot on the scaffold. But late at night this faint hope was crushed in the manner related above.

**Eaton's Last Hours.**

Shortly after midnight Eaton was left alone. During the evening Fathers Reilly and O'Barony passed a portion of the evening with him. He appears to have slept quite soundly, and without disturbance, until 5 o'clock this morning, when he was awakened by the keeper, who a few minutes subsequently made the discovery of Twitchell's death. About 6 o'clock the two clergymen again waited upon the unhappy man in his cell, and celebrated in his presence the solemn religious service of high mass. This over, about 7 o'clock the prisoner partook of quite a substantial breakfast, consisting of bread and butter and eggs.

About half-past eight o'clock he received a parting visit from several of his nearest relatives—his wife, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, and a little girl of eight or nine years whom he had adopted as his own child. The interview with these was very affecting, and when they left him he is said to have been deeply moved. His spiritual advisers were then admitted, and remained with him until the next turn in the solemn preparations for the closing scene.

About 10 the rosary was recited by Father Reilly, in presence of Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., one of the prison inspectors, and another gentleman professing the same faith with the condemned man. Eaton entered into these services with great earnestness, making the responses—which he had thoroughly committed to memory—in a clear and distinct tone, and appearing fully to realize the solemnity of the occasion and of the services.

Under the guidance of his spiritual advisers he had been faithful and zealous in observing the requirements of the Church, and was prepared to meet his fate with all Christian fortitude.

In the interval between the religious exercises he conversed freely and unreservedly with several persons who were admitted to see him, part of the time throwing himself back in his chair as he smoked a cigar, and at others walking up and down the cell, not altogether at his ease.

He did not, however, appear to contemplate his approaching doom with fear, either physical or moral; but, on the contrary, expressed himself as anxious that there should be no unnecessary delay.

"As long," he exclaimed, "as it is to be done, the sooner it is over and I am relieved of my present suspense the better."

**The Final Preliminaries.**

At half-past 12 o'clock the Sheriff's jury were called to order by Deputy Sheriff Smith, in the prison-keeper's office. After the calling of the roll, the Governor's warrant was read in their presence.

It was in the usual form, though somewhat lengthy, by reason of a recital of the respite which had been granted the prisoner.

The Sheriff then announced the order of

**The Procession to the Scaffold,**

which was made up as follows:—William B. Perkins, Superintendent of the County Prison.

Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gerald Eaton, the prisoner.

Rev. Fathers Reilly and O'Barry, the prisoner's spiritual advisers.

James V. McDonough, Rufus Shapley, and Charles W. Brooke, Esqs., the prisoner's counsel.

H. Yale Smith, M. D., and Benjamin F. Butcher, M. D., the prison physicians.

The Sheriff's jury and deputies, as given above.

Furman Sheppard, Esq., the District Attorney; and Isaac Gerhardt, Esq., the Sheriff's Solicitor; and

Representatives of the press, nine in number.

The Sheriff then proceeded to the cell of the condemned, and shortly after again appeared with him, escorted also by his spiritual advisers. The procession then took up the line of march to the place of execution.

The dress of the doomed man was rather shabby, but from service alone, and evidently not from carelessness on his part. In fact, from a side pocket hung the end of a white handkerchief, as though there had been a studied effort on his part to assume a jaunty and unconcerned air. The coat was of black cloth, the vest of velvet of the same sombre hue, and the pantaloons of a dark brown, sufficiently different to break the monotonous outline of mourning.

**The Scaffold.**

In this State the authorities still adhere to the old-fashioned double-trap scaffold as the machinery of death. In this case it occupied almost the exact spot where it stood when Gottlieb Williams and George W. Winemore, its two more recent victims, were hung. Besides being used in this city, it has frequently been loaned to the authorities of neighboring counties, and in this way has been brought into use thirteen times altogether, having been erected three times, in addition, when a respite prevented its use. The long and varied service it has seen has given it a somewhat dilapidated appearance, and here and there the wear and tear have been counteracted by a fresh, unpainted board patch.

**The Funeral March.**

So the solemn procession started for the scene of the closing act in the tragedy. If the doomed man exhibited a touch of nervousness as he took the last few steps which separated him from the brink of eternity, from the banks of that veritable Jordan into whose tumultuous waters he was about to plunge headlong, without any volition of his own, it could not have been a matter of surprise to any one. Innocent or guilty, it is a fearful thing to be thus led to face the Eternal and the Impenetrable, to be brought as a lamb to the slaughter; or, if the victim of the coming doom choose to struggle for the chance of another breath of God's free air, to be driven like a dog into the very jaws of death. The innocent man who is thus made to keep step to the quickening pulsations of his heart, when, "like a muffled drum," it is beating his own funeral march to the grave, is exalted into a heroic figure. Men have died under such circumstances, when their parting words have fallen like the words of the martyrs of the olden time upon the world, fragrant with the incense of sacrifice, weighted with a foretaste of the joy which is unspeakable, because so full of glory. Some men have laid down their lives willingly, cheerfully, even anxiously, when they were reasonably persuaded or infatuated with the belief that the sacrifice would be an acceptable one to the Ruler of the World, when they were assured or hoped that their death would alleviate some of the sorrows under whose burden their fellow-creatures groaned. Yet the world does not need to be persuaded that no man can do so complacently, without great schooling. And when a man's innocence is overshadowed by an unnatural crime—a crime so heinous, so revolting, that all his protestations of innocence awake no merciful response in the heart of him who has been clothed with the power to dispense life and death at his will or whim, when a man swears by all that is good and holy, and calls upon high heaven to attest its truth, that his hands are without the smell of blood upon them, that his heart has never borne deadly malice against a fellow-creature, then, indeed, he has some claim to the heroic, if he bears himself up stoutly and falters not exceedingly as he marches from the prison gloom out into the open air, only to put his head into a halter and die an ignominious death, with the brand of a murderer upon his forehead, and that of a cowardly liar upon his back!

**At the Scaffold.**

The scaffold was reached at a quarter before 1 o'clock. The prisoner, with the step and air of a man prepared to meet his doom, ascended the structure, accompanied only by his spiritual advisers, the Sheriff, and the prison-keeper.

Kneeling upon the trap, a short religious ceremony was proceeded with, the condemned man held a large black crucifix in his hands the while.

The litany for a soul departing was then recited, in English, the last farewell shake of hands was taken, the wrists were pinioned behind the back, the ominous white cap was drawn over the head, and Jerry Eaton was shut in from the world!

**HUNG!**

At ten minutes before one the rope was pulled. For some minutes the body twitched nervously, especially the arms and hands, while the lower limbs swayed back and forth with the last-expiring throes, and Jerry Eaton was a dead man!

**After Death.**

The body, according to custom, was permitted to dangle from the beam for a half hour, at the end of which time it was cut down and, after a brief surgical examination, delivered over to the friends of the deceased, by whom it was taken for burial to his former residence on Tenth street, below Washington avenue, a distance of but two or three squares from the prison.

**The Scene Outside the Prison**

was exciting throughout the morning. A large and eager crowd, made up mostly of boys, surrounded the prison inclosure, with eyes, mouth, and ears agape, to catch the faintest tidings from within. Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventeenth district, was present, with a force of eighty policemen, and through their exertions perfect order was maintained from first to last.

**The Last Appeals.**

The following despatch was sent to Governor Geary this morning by Damon Y. Kilgore, the spiritualist:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1869.—His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor:—Gerald Eaton is *innocent*. His blood would stain your garments. For the sake of public justice stay the hand of the executioner.

DAMON Y. KILGORE.

**Vain Efforts Made by Legislators to Secure Eaton's Pardon.**

HARRISBURG, April 8—1 P. M.—A delegation of the Legislature, consisting of Senators Lowry, Graham, Randall, and Nagle, and Representatives Josephs, Davis, Hong, Holgate, and State Treasurer Mackey have just returned, at one o'clock, from a visit to Governor Geary on behalf of Gerald Eaton. Eloquent appeals were made by Messrs. Lowry, Graham, and Davis, who urged everything that could be urged on behalf of a commutation to an imprisonment for life. There is no hope of any reprieve. The man will be hung.

(This was forwarded from the State Capital at the time the execution transpired here.—ED. EVE. TEL.)

## *TWITCHELL'S DEATH.*

**The Coroner's Inquest.**

Coroner Daniels this morning selected the jury to investigate the death of Twitchell. It is composed of Thomas Kemble, Esq., John E. Conrad, Esq., Hermann Diech, of the German *Democrat*; D. S. Lewis, of the *Press*; Joseph Fortescue, of the *Ledger*; and A. J. McCleary, of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. At half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon the jury assembled at the County Prison, and proceeded to examine witnesses.

## Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 8—Stocks steady. Gold, 131⅜; Exchange, 108½. 5-20's 1862, 120; do. 1864, 114½; do. 1865, 116½; new, 113½; 1867, 113½; 10-40's, 105½. Virginia sixes, 60½; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Company, 69¼; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 163¾; Reading, 92¼; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 96⅜; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Cleveland and Toledo, 96; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 130¾.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28@28½. Flour dull and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts small. Corn dull; white, 81@83c.; yellow, 85@86c. Oats firm at 65@73c. Rye steady and unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $32@32 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½@16¾c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky dull at 93c.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 28⅛. Flour dull and prices favor buyers, but without decided change; sales of 4900 bbls.; Wheat dull and prices favor buyers. Corn dull and unchanged; sales of 37,000 bushels. Oats quiet. Provisions quiet. New Mess Pork, $30'87½@31. Lard dull; steam, 18@18¼c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Terrible Calamity on the Pacific Coast—Conflagration at the Gold Mines—Thirty-six Miners Burned to Death.

### Ex-President Johnson's Political Tour—Affairs in Baltimore.

### Financial and Commercial

## *FROM CALIFORNIA.*

**Frightful Accident in a Nevada Gold Mine—Thirty-six Miners Burned to Death.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A fire broke out this A. M. in the Yellow Jacket mine, at Gold Hill, Nevada, and soon communicated to the Kentuck and Crown Point mines. Thus far, at 1 P. M., eleven bodies have been taken from the shafts of the three mines, and other bodies are seen at the bottom of the Kentuck shaft, but it is impossible to remove them on account of the heat.

It is uncertain how many persons are in the mines. The excitement is so great that it has been impossible to call the roll. Sixty men were at work on the two levels of the Crown Point mine, but it is not known how many escaped. The distress is fearful; the wives and children of the miners are congregated at the entrance of the mines, calling for their missing husbands and fathers.

8 P. M.—The latest report from Gold Hill says that the number of dead is thirty-six, as follows:—Five in the Yellow Jacket, eight in the Kenntuck, and twenty-three in the Crown Point mine.

The fire originated in the Kentuck mine, and is now spreading towards the Yellow Jacket slope. The firemen succeeded in getting a hose down the Yellow Jacket shaft to the level of the fire, and hopes are entertained that the flames will soon be subdued; if not, when all expectations of saving more lives are abandoned, the mouth will be closed, ventilation stopped, and the fire thereby smothered.

The Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, and Kentuck are unconnected with other mines under ground, and there is no probability of the fire extending beyond them. Virginia City is almost deserted, the people going to render assistance at the scene of disaster. The San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board has subscribed $1000, and has sent the money by telegraph to Gold Hill, for the relief of the families suffering by the conflagration. This catastrophe is the most terrible that has ever occurred on this coast. General sympathy is expressed for the distressed.

A German actress, Madame Olga Von Plitten, dorff, committed suicide last night. Grief for the death of her husband was husband was the cause.

The Missouri and Pacific Woollen Mills have been consolidated, with a capital of $500,000.

The Savage Mining Company has declared a dividend of $4 per share, payable on the 10th instant.

Coin drafts on Atlantic cities 2 per cent. Telegraphic transfers, nominal, at 3½, currency, and 28½, premium, in gold. Exchange on London, 48¾d.

Flour dull at $4·50@5.50. Wheat inactive; best samples, $1·60.

Legal Tenders quiet and unchanged.

## *FROM TENNESSEE.*

**Johnson's Reception in Nashville An Ovation to the Ex-President.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NASHVILLE, April 8.—The reception to ex-President Johnson yesterday was nothing short of a grand popular ovation. Such wide-spread, spontaneous enthusiasm has not been witnessed in Nashville for many years. Johnson was met on his way to this city at Murfreesboro by two large delegations from here and by the splendid band of the 4th Infantry. He spoke at Murfreesboro about half an hour, and arrived in this city at 4·30. Although the train upon which he came was nearly two hours' behind time, yet the thousands who had assembled at the depot patiently waited his coming. He was received with vociferous cheers and an enthusiasm that knew no bounds. An open carriage awaited him drawn by six white horses draped with flags. The procession was headed by two brass bands, and marched along the principal streets and around the public squares. Johnson stood up in the carriage, and bowed to the multitude, who cheered him continually. Fully fifteen thousand people turned out to welcome him.

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Death of Jacob I. Cohen.**

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Jacob I. Cohen, President of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, and former Vice-President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, died yesterday, in his eightieth year.

Goldsborough's appointment to the United States Marshalship gives general satisfaction, though it disappoints many.

### Rearrest of a Captain for Murder.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Captain William B. Donnelson was arrested again yesterday on the old charge of murdering Henry Anderson, on the steamer Great Republican, last June, and lodged in jail. An effort, it is said, will be made to procure his discharge by habeas corpus, on the ground that three terms of court have elapsed since his first arrest on this charge.

### Celebrating a State Anniversary.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Yesterday being the eighty-first anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio, the pioneers of Cincinnati and vicinity met at Morris Chapel, on Central avenue, to celebrate the custom of the association established in this city many years ago. The gathering was not quite so large as that of a year ago.

### Destruction of Seventeen Buildings by Fire.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

EMINENCE, Ky., April 8.—A fire broke out in this place this morning about 2 o'clock in L. Woodridge's store, burning up seventeen houses, including the bank, which saved all its contents. This fire destroyed the greater part of the town.

## *THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.*

*By Atlantic Cable.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, April 8—A. M.—Consols for money 93¼, and for account, 90¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 83¾. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12⅛@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

**This Evening's Quotations.**

LONDON, April 8—Afternoon.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93⅛@93¾. Bonds dull. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Lard, 72s. Pork, 105s.

Cotton at Havre unchanged.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, April 8, 1869.

Our local money market is to-day in strange contrast with that of New York. In the latter city yesterday the stringency was almost unprecedented, and very little improvement, if any, is perceptible to-day. The rates for money are usurious, often reaching as high as ¼ per cent. per diem. Such exactions cannot be continued for even one week without proving highly injurious to the business interests of the country, and perhaps inducing a serious financial and commercial crash.

The Bond and Gold markets are greatly under the influence of the money stringency, and rise or fall as money becomes more tight or relaxes. Our markets, both for bonds, gold, and currency, are generally more or less under the control of Wall street, but in the latter, at least, we have reason to congratulate ourselves. Money is readily accessible on good security in the open market, and were it not for the firmness of the rates which prevail, we should be disposed to characterize the market as moderately easy. It is to be feared, however, that a continuance of the stringency in New York may tempt lenders to transfer their funds thither to secure the higher rates. The effect here, of course, would be to make money tight and dear.

We quote call loans on Governments at 7 per cent., and on miscellaneous securities at 8@9 per cent. Street loans cannot be quoted at less than 9 per cent., the range being between 9 and 12 for good signatures. Government securities are active and prices are advancing. Gold is steady. Premium at 12 M. 131⅝.

There was a better feeling in the stock market this morning, and prices generally advanced. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes were strong, and sold at 101¾ for the new certificates. Government bonds were held with more confidence.

Reading Railroad slightly improved, selling at 46¼. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 55. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was the most active of the speculative shares and sold. 29@29¼ b. o.; 34¼ was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 54 for Minehill Railroad, and 34 for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Schuylkill Navigation at 17¾; 30¼ was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal shares were quiet. New York and Middle changed hands at 4¼.

Passenger Railway stocks were neglected. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1500 City 6s, New Is. | 101¾ | 200 sh Phil & E. | bs. 29 |
| $1000 Leh V Co n bs. | 100 | do | bs. 29 |
| Cp.. 94 | 100 | do | b10. 29 |
| $8000 Pa 6s, 1 ser.. | 102 | 7 | do. 29 |
| 20 sh Leh V. Is. opbs | 55 | 100 | do. c. 29 |
| 166 do. opbs | 55 | 500 | do. bs. 29 |
| 100 sh Read R. b10. | 46¼ | 100 | do. bs. 29¼ |
| 100 sh Sch N Pf. b60. | 17¾ | 100 | do. b15. 29¾ |
| 500 sh N Y & Md. | 4¾ | | |

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M | 131¾ | 12·00 M | 131¾ |
| 10·40 " | 131¾ | 12·06 P. M | 131¾ |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; do. 1862, 119¾@120; do. 1864, 114¾@114¾; do. 1865, 116¼@116¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@105¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 103¾@103¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 131¾@131¾; Silver, 126@128.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 115¾@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@120; do., 1864, 114¾@116; do., Nov., 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., 1867, 113¾@113¾; do., 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾; Gold, 131¾. Pacifics, 103¾@103¾.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@119¾; do. 1864, 114¾@114¾; do. 1865, 116¾@116¾; do. July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¾@113¾; 5s, 10-40, 105@105¾. Gold, 131¾@131¾.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 8.—There is more activity in the Flour market, but prices are without quotable change. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $7@9·25; and fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 ₰ bbl.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and for prime lots a steady inquiry prevails at full prices. Sales of red at $1·60@1·65; amber at $1·70@1·80; and California at $1·75@1·80. Rye ranges from $1·45 to $1·50 for Western. Corn is quiet, but prices are well sustained; sales of yellow at 88@90c., and 3500 bushels Western mixed at 86@86c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 65@70c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $62 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales at $9·50@10, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from $2·35 to $2·62½, and Flaxseed from $2·45 to $2·70.

Whisky is lower; sales at 95@96c. per gallon, tax paid.

## Latest Shipping Intelligence.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arrived, steamships Pioneer, from Havana; Fah Kee, from Bermuda; and Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz.

*(By Atlantic Cable.)*

QUEENSTOWN, April 8.—Arrived, steamship Kangaroo, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....45 | 11 A. M.....54 | 2 P. M.....58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Sydney A. Jenkins, Vaughn, Elsinore for orders, S. L. Merchant.
Brig Excelsior, Brown, Turk's Island, F. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Danversport, Davis, Pales & Co.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, Boston, Van Dusen & Bro.
Schr J. S. Terry, Raynor, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Providence, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Newport, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, do.
Schr A. G. Pease, Raynor, Hartford, do.
Schr L. F. Smith, Cris, Bath, do.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. Ford, Daniels, New Haven, do.
Schr Rappahannock, Corson, New Haven, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Rose, from Boston.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Terry, Raynor, from New York.
Schr Fannie Hammer, Brooks, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Reorganizing the Civil Service.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Testimony in favor of a thorough reorganization of the Civil Service rapidly accumulates. The brunt of the battle in Congress falls upon Mr. Jenckes. Outside, however, he has supporters whose words should long ago have been conclusive. The general object of his labors is concurred in most heartily by those who have the best opportunities for judging of the necessity of reform. The abstract ideal has become a practical desideratum. The heads of the departments confess, in general terms, the embarrassment and injury to public interests resulting from indifference to the standard of fitness in the appointment of subordinates.

Mr. Wells has declared that until the Government discards partisanship in the choice of its servants, and makes character and capacity conditions essential to the acquisition of the smallest office, it will be idle to hope for material improvement in the revenue service. Mr. Rollins, the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, confessed the same need in his field of duty. The whole revenue service suffers from the same class of influences, the root of which is found in the subjection of offices and clerical positions, high and low, to political and personal considerations, instead of the exaction of qualifications that would insure efficiency and fidelity in the various branches of labor.

The latest contribution to the volume of evidence upon the subject is the report of the joint committee respecting Treasury management in the matter of bonds and currency. Amidst the doubts suggested by "discrepancies," and the caution which prompts an equivocal handling of frauds, the committee found one resting-ground, clear and strong. They condemn, without hesitancy or reserve, the manner in which the subordinates, with whose work they come in contact, are appointed. They declare that satisfactory results cannot be looked for "so long as persons are employed there upon the recommendation of Senators, members of Congress, and other persons having political influence without very strict regard to the qualities essential to faithfulness and accuracy." They urge reform at this point as indispensable, if the records and transactions of the department are to be freed from the blunders, the "innocent mistakes," and less innocent "discrepancies," which have for years scandalized its management.

Is it probable that the improvement which the entire civil service greatly needs will be effected save under compulsion? We apprehend that any change must be partial and incomplete which lacks the binding force of law. The higher grade of officers selected by the present administration may be a guarantee of some reform; but in the nature of things it must be imperfect. The influences which have heretofore corrupted the departments, and notably the Treasury, are still at work. Senators and Representatives still have retainers, or the friends of retainers, for whom provision must be had in the clerkships and minor offices. And as, under any government, the heads and their deputies are in a large degree dependent upon their subordinates, the evils will probably continue. Modified they may be by more intelligent direction and more thorough supervision, but with greater or less force they will continue in operation.

Adequate amendment will come only when the service shall be reorganized on a basis from which personal and partisan considerations are excluded. Ability and character must take the place of the present recommendations; faithfulness and discipline must have their rewards in permanence and promotion. These are ends aimed at by Mr. Jenckes' bill. It is less perfect, theoretically, than the measure originally introduced by that gentleman. He has been obliged to acknowledge the impossibility of carrying the comprehensive plan by which the entire civil service would be lifted out of the slough of partisanship; and he contents himself now with a compromise which should have the support of every head of a department or a bureau, and every Senator and member who would put an end to shameful mismanagement. With the machinery of a new department he proposes to dispense; the higher or political offices he leaves untouched. What he proposes is a Board of Examiners, by whom all applicants for subordinate positions shall be tested, and whose certificate shall be a condition precedent of every appointment. The principle of selection will be available then as now, but the selection will be restricted to a class any one of whom will be fitted by habits and acquirements for the service, instead of a class composed of the nominees of politicians and their supporters, without training or capacity. With duties thus defined, the examining board will be a valuable auxiliary of the departments, a bulwark against the invasion of small office-seekers, which is one of the plagues of the capital, and an assurance of efficiency which every honest chief will readily appreciate.

Of course, even this modified measure will go over to the next session, and will go indefinitely, unless public opinion shames Senators and Representatives into a surrender of the unworthy privilege to which they cling so tenaciously. No measure more directly concerns the public welfare, none is more urgently required to complete the purification of the Government and inspire confidence in the integrity and soundness of its operations. How long will legislators reconcile to their consciences opposition to a change which is justified by vulgar considerations of economy as much as by a regard for the reputation of the Government and the comfort and usefulness of its members?

### Will Grant's Administration be a Success or a Failure?

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Everything in the machinery of the new administration seems to be running smoothly. The guillotine, at the rate of about one hundred per day, is taking off the heads of the Johnson office-holders, and the active Republican politicians are coming in for a fair share of the spoils. General Grant has shown his disposition in many things to cultivate harmony with the Senate, and especially in his approval of the equivocal modification between the two houses of the Tenure-of-Office law. In his inaugural and in his appointments, including soldiers and civilians, patriotic female Union spies in the war, repentant Rebels, and citizens of African descent, vulgarly called niggers, he has done something in behalf of all the cliques and factions of the dominant party, and has particularly tickled the fancy of Wendell Phillips on his latest ultimatum of the equal rights of the black man touching the offices. In a corresponding degree the Democracy, rank and file, red hot and lukewarm, have become disgusted with the doings at Washington; so that General Grant now marks the dividing lines between the two parties even more distinctly than he did as the Republican candidate on the Chicago platform.

From the results of the recent Connecticut election it would likewise appear that in advocating the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution giving equal suffrage to male citizens throughout the United States of all races and colors—white, yellow, red, and black—General Grant has given a new popular impulse to this movement; for heretofore in Connecticut the Republican party, whenever it has distinctly broached the question of negro suffrage, has been signally defeated. We might, then, plausibly conclude from all these facts, and from the general demoralization of the forlorn Democracy, that the prospect for General Grant's administration is all that could be desired, and that, after dispensing his rewards to the faithful till the offices are all filled, he has only to sit down and smoke the pipe of peace with Vice-President Colfax as President of the Senate, in order to settle the question of the succession.

But all such estimates as these are shallow and fallacious. Every one of our Presidents so far who has had nothing better upon which to build than the spoils has been a failure. Tyler, Fillmore, and Andy Johnson are the most notable examples. Poor Pierce and Buchanan failed—the one because he laid violent hands upon those great compromise measures on slavery which had given peace to the country, and the other because he lacked the moral courage to grapple with secession after the manner of Jackson. Since the time of Monroe we have had but two Presidents elected for a second term—Jackson and Lincoln. The reëlection of Jackson resulted from his war against the old United States Bank as a financial monster and monopoly, absorbing the liberties of the people. The reëlection of Lincoln resulted from his war with a great rebellion. The States and people adhering to the Union cause were satisfied with his efforts during his first four years in the prosecution of this war, and so they reëlected him as the surest and shortest way to finish it. With these two exceptions we have not had for forty-five years a President who has raised an issue sufficient to supplant his rivals and to give him a second term, and to all of them, after John Quincy Adams, the spoils have been a stumbling-block, a delusion, and a snare.

It is evident, then, that we can form no judgment of the issue of General Grant's administration from present appearances. All the advantages of the situation are his; but there are dangers ahead of fearful magnitude. For example, during his present term he must check the swelling tide of political corruptions and demoralizations resulting from the moral pestilence of the war, and we must have a financial system established from which the people shall experience a great relief from their present burdens of taxation, and foresee the removal, too, within the present generation of the incubus of the national debt, or the national election of 1872 may give us a touch of the decisive financial settlements of the great French Revolution. It is folly to shut our eyes to the drift of public sentiment on this question. The masses of the people, looking at our present financial system of debt, taxes, national banks, and bondholders, feel only the pressure of a financial oligarchy, "making the rich richer and the poor poorer," compared with which the old United States Bank was a farce, a humbug, and a bagatelle.

But can we hope for the removal of these mountains of debt and taxation and spoliations and corruptions under General Grant within the four years to 1872? No. He may cut them down to a great extent; but if he cannot utterly remove them, he must do something else for a popular diversion in his favor. Here are Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico, and the Central American States down to Darien. They are the locks and keys of the Gulf and of the American Isthmus passages from ocean to ocean. A decisive American policy on the part of General Grant will absorb all these outlying islands and States, and add so largely to our material revenues as to reduce the national debt to a mere trifle. Then there are the Alabama claims, a proper basis upon which to negotiate the cession to the United States of her Britannic Majesty's North American provinces of the New Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver's Island; for this thing, too, is in the order of "manifest destiny."

Here we have scope and verge enough for the most brilliant, imposing, and powerful administrations in American history. Cuba at this moment presents a golden opportunity for a *coup d'état* that will electrify the country and open the way for the whole programme suggested. It is morally certain, too, that unless the public mind shall be diverted to these external attractions, it will recoil on our internal burdens of taxes and debt and culminate in a political revolution more astounding to the world at large than this last upheaval resulting in the abolition of slavery, negro suffrage, and equal civil and political rights. Territorial expansion, then, means the success, and what is called masterly inactivity means the failure of Grant's administration.

### President Grant and the Republican Party.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The approval of the new Tenure-of-Office bill closes and rounds off the brief and troubled cycle of General Grant's first month in the Presidency. No other question threatening to embroil him with his party is likely to come up before adjournment, which takes place at the end of this week. We are therefore in possession of all the materials we are likely to have in some time for estimating the relations of the new President to the political party that elected him.

In ordinary circumstances, a question of this kind could not arise. A new President has commonly a political record which closely identifies him with his party. He has generally done battle for its leading measures, and is so bound up with the party by his antecedents and known sympathies, as to preclude all doubt or inquiry as to whether he will be found in harmony with its leading representatives. But General Grant was never a Republican until he supposed his chances good for getting the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He owed his nomination not at all to his politics, but solely to his military prestige, which was supposed sufficient to turn the scale between the two political parties. The Republicans took him for fear that the Democrats would otherwise nominate and elect him. Being thus forced upon the Republican party by his independent popular strength and his presumed hold on the soldiers' vote, it was thought by many, and evidently expected by himself, that he would possess more freedom and be able to act with more independence than an ordinary party President. Had his tact and capacity been equal to his opportunities, this might not have been altogether a vain hope. This remarkable reserve which he practised previous to his inauguration, and his selection of a Cabinet without any consultation with party leaders, had an appearance of self-reliant vigor, as if he felt strong enough to be the independent Chief Magistrate of the whole people, and not the mere instrument or ally of a political party. The *World*, as its readers well know, did not share this delusion; but the fact that General Grant was forced upon the Republican party, and that he stood so conspicuously aloof from its leaders after his election, caused even some Democrats to entertain expectations which have been speedily falsified by the event.

It has now become too evident that General Grant, instead of being more independent of party influences than his predecessors, is to be more helplessly their puppet and their slave. His whole course of proceeding, thus far, has been founded on a mistaken calculation. He did not mean to be a party President, and consequently adopted none of the means for exerting the legitimate influence of a party chief. A party chief spares no diligence in courting and cultivating the leading men of his party, with a view to gain such an ascendancy that he may use them as the instruments of his will. A party chief carefully avoids trying to carry any measure in which he is not pretty certain to succeed, knowing that to be publicly pitted against his party and vanquished lowers him in popular estimation. A President who means to be a party chief selects well-known party men for his Cabinet. Their influence strengthens his administration in the opinion of the party; and when, as must sometimes happen, his public duty renders it necessary for him to go counter to party prejudices, the sanction of so many eminent men who enjoy the full confidence of the party shelters him against misapprehension and distrust. General Grant has disregarded every one of these ordinary rules. He has neither cultivated party leaders, nor avoided damaging collisions with Congress, nor composed his Cabinet of strong party men who would serve as a breakwater against distrust on those occasions when it may be necessary for him to deviate from the general sense of the party and educate it to better views. He has tried a vain experiment of independence; and having been foiled and humiliated, he is reduced to the degrading position of a party President stripped of all the usual means of exerting party influence. A President who controls his party, and rules by means of it, always makes a respectable figure. Jefferson and Jackson, our two strongest Presidents, were vigorous party chiefs. But a President who, instead of being the chief of his party, is its tool, cannot have the public respect; and this is the part destined to be played by General Grant. If he had had the sagacity and self-knowledge to foresee that he would have to be a party President, his whole course from the time of his election forward would have been different. As he has actually managed, he forfeited the advantages both of the position which he sought and of the position which he was not strong enough to shun. He has neither the strength of a party President nor of an independent President.

The necessity which constrained him to accept his defeat and sign the new Tenure-of-Office act, will domineer over him throughout his term. At the outset he had the House on his side, but not the Senate; at last both were against him. It is quite impossible that he should recover the lost ground, and he will never again think of asserting his independence. He will not despair—no President so early in his term ever did despair—of a reëlection; but he will make an entire change of tactics for securing another nomination. What he cannot hope to accomplish by a free use of the Federal patronage he will attempt by the more servile method of obsequious compliance with party prejudices. No other resource is now left him. The influence of his military prestige was spent in his first election; political talents he has none; his Cabinet is composed of men who cannot help him; and he can make no removal from office without the consent of the Senate. It would have been sheer folly for him to have vetoed the new Tenure-of-Office act, as a veto would have kept the old Tenure-of-Office act in force, and have placed him in a position of open antagonism with the Republican party. With his objects in view, he could not afford a position of declared antagonism, even if he could thereby have secured the repeal of all restrictive laws. For it is certain that if he is renominated, it must be by the Republican Convention, and the patronage would be of no avail for packing it after an open breach between him and the party. His original plan was to keep on terms with the Republican organization, and use the patronage as a make-weight against Republican rivals. This expected make-weight being lost, he has nothing to rely on but his favor and popularity with a party which he cannot mould, and must therefore be moulded by, as clay is by the potter. His only chance of another nomination lies in unresisting subserviency to the humors, whims, and prejudices of a political party with which he has never sympathized. He will be more servile than ordinary party Presidents, because he starts without any capital, and has his whole character for party staunchness and fidelity yet to establish.

On public grounds, the weakness which General Grant has disclosed is very much to be regretted. A strong Republican President, exerting a commanding influence over his party, would have aided in restoring to the Executive branch of the Government its just authority, which has been so greatly curtailed and retrenched by Congress. A vigorous and sagacious party chief in General Grant's place would probably have made no immediate attempt to secure the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, preferring to establish his personal ascendancy as a fulcrum for future operations. He would have had no difficulty in getting all his party nominations confirmed, and his suspensions during the recess would doubtless have been sanctioned without any strict scrutiny into his reasons. After the lapse of a year or two, under a strong and popular President, the Tenure-of-Office act would have dwindled into insignificance in the estimation of the Republican party, and when it had fallen into practical desuetude it might have been quietly repealed without exciting any debate or much attention. General Grant foolishly insisted on its repeal at a time when the impeachment of President Johnson was fresh in the minds of the Senators, and a repeal had to encounter the strong tide of party passions aroused by that most exciting affair. With the moral support of the House of Representatives, voluntarily offered, he would have been strong enough for immediate purposes, and the Senate would have more easily yielded after having regularly sanctioned all the President's suspensions during the first year of his administration. By General Grant's unskilful and short-sighted management, the affair has been got into such a shape that a repeal is impossible until after a general revolution in the politics of the country. His authority as President, instead of being strengthened, has been weakened and prostrated by a premature controversy in which he has been completely worsted. The proper weight of the Executive will never be reëstablished until we have a strong and able President, whose personal ascendancy will enable him to recover what Congress has so successfully usurped.


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## Greek Art Before Pericles.

The London *Saturday Review* has the following notice of a new work by M. Benté, Secretary of the Academy des Beaux Arts, entitled *Histoire de l'Art Grec Avant Pericles:—*

"M. Beulé combines the learning of the antiquary with the eloquence of the rhetorician. The materials at his command are full. His treatment has the recommendation of being strictly logical, yet highly imaginative. His literary style is marked by the rapid dash and the proverbial brilliance of the French; and thus, as in Madame de Staël's rhapsodies upon Rome, history reads in the pages of this volume like a romance, and antiquarian dissertations glow with the color of a picture. M. Beulé has worked hard under rare advantages; he has been a sojourner under the shadow of the Acropolis in Athens; the Greek temples which he describes he has seen. *L'Acropole d' Athènes*, "published under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction," is among the fruits of those original researches in Greece which, conducted under the auspices of the French Government, helped the writer to celebrity. M. Beulé, "Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académiedes Beaux Arts, Président de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres," and one of the writers in *Le Journal des Savans*, may be traced through some half-dozen volumes which treat of divers themes in the classic, middle age, and modern arts, till lastly we come upon the volume before us, which certainly is calculated to sustain if not to augment the writer's well-earned reputation.

M. Beulé naturally commences by an inquiry into the origin of Greek art. He believes, in common with the best authorities, that it took its historic rise in the East, and yet, though thus in its first rudiments borrowed, he holds that it was essentially self-originated. European art, at any rate, commences with the Greeks. The monuments of India and China are fantastic, the palaces of Assyria vast and astounding, the temples and tombs of Egypt grandly immobile in its theocracy. These national arts, as the civilizations whence they sprang, became dead letters and desolate tracks of grand sterility. The Greeks seized upon what they found among other nations to be most artistic and enduring. And thus, in creating or perfecting the Doric and Ionic orders, they set their seal of beauty upon the common patrimony of antiquity. Yet perhaps it will never be possible to solve completely the phenomenon of perfection which Greek art presents:—"Ni la question de race, ni la question de climat, ni la raison politique, ne peuvent expliquer par quel divin privilége les Grecs ont eu cet esprit de clarté," etc. "Les grands peuples," adds M. Beulé, "ne s'expliquent pas plus que les grands hommes."

Architecture is the mother and instructress of the arts, she comes first in order of time, she inspires and she directs. This is the universal law which presides over all great epochs. Hence in Greece, where all the products of the human mind have observed a natural and local sequence in development, architecture as the parent art gives birth, and affords shelter and sustenance, to her younger scions, sculpture and painting. Thus each art came upon the scene in its appointed century. By the age of Pisistratus architecture had well-nigh attained perfection; in the age of Pericles sculpture advanced to take a station by her side; but not till the reign of Alexander did painting, the latest born and long under tutelage to the Doric and Ionic orders, assert an independent life. Yet construction was nothing higher than a mechanical process while it provided merely for the necessities of the body; it became an art only when it ministered to the desires of the mind. And just in proportion as the arts are removed from service to bodily necessities, into the region of ideas and of the imagination, do they cease to be purely naturalistic or imitative. Sculpture and painting are usually accounted imitative arts; but architecture, like music, is less imitative than creative; and each seem essentially to rest in numeric ratios and geometric proportions. Such ratios and proportions at all events lie apparently at the basis of Greek architecture, and of its associated arts of sculpture, bas relief, and mural painting. It is this subjection to law which makes Greek art unchangeably true and beautiful: it is growth permitted only within the limits of law, which secures to Greek art a progression unbroken by lawless overthrow. Absolute truth led to perfect beauty—a truth so abstract as to be without accident, a beauty so ideal as to be without blemish, Truth absolute implies breadth, simplicity, repose; accordingly, in Greek art resides such repose that even in motion there is rest, such serenity that not even passion is permitted to mar supreme beauty. Yet we must not forget that the sculpture galleries of Europe, including the British Museum, the Vatican, the Museums of Naples, Munich, etc., prove that Greek art was many-sided, and that the architects and sculptors of Athens, Ægina, Asia Minor, etc., could do anything and everything, and actually did what pleased them best. Thus of painting it was said there existed three styles—that Dionysius painted men as they were, that Pauson painted them worse than they were, and that Polygnotus painted them better than they were. The first would correspond to a naturalistic, the second to a comic or satirical, the third to an ideal manner, and it is certain that all three are to be found in Greek plastic and fictile art. In the Museo Gregoriano of the Vatican we recall vases with comic incidents painted thereon. In the British Museum we have within more immediate reach the marbles of the Parthenon, as the most perfect examples of the union of a naturalism which was noble with an idealism which was vigorous. Within the limits of our observation, Greek art tends to infinite variety, yet preserves absolute unity.

Greek art maintained a happy mean and enjoyed a wholesome moderation; tradition preserved it in an obedience without servility, and made liberty safe in protection against license. M. Beulé seeks to consolidate tradition into a law—the law of a sure and steadfast progression. The Greeks "took possession of all the patrimony of the past, and profited by the experience of the generations by which they were preceded." Tradition was for them accumulated wisdom and aggregated beauty; it was as an ample river which augments in volume as it flows, and which traverses lands the most diverse without break in its course or change in its identity. It is the want of this wise tradition which leaves modern art in anarchy; modern artists restlessly seek for something new—the last and hopeless state of a mind frivolous and unstable in all its ways. The aim of the Greek artist, on the contrary, was to make his work perfect; he did not strive even at originality, he labored according to the knowledge gained and the ability given, and if perchance he did better than his predecessors, those who came after profited by his example. Thus art, while always following in the same track, made a step forward, and tradition became, not a law of finality, but a condition of progress. Neither in nature nor in art are there abrupt transitions. The Doric order was not at a single stroke fixed in its symmetry and unity by the effort of any one man; under the law of tradition it had a gradual growth. M. Beulé's teachings hereon, if not always free from contradiction, have sufficiently sure historic foundation.

Concerning polychrome M. Beulé truly states that there have been three distinct theories. The first denies to Greek architecture and sculpture color altogether; the second accords color without stint; while the third, as a happy mean between the two extremes, suggests that color may have been modified and mitigated according to the exigencies of material climate and use. We think it can be affirmed that the first and the second of these propositions must be surrendered as untenable. Thus the much debated practice of polychrome is reduced to a question of degree, relation, and circumstance. M. Beulé believes that Greek systems passed through successive stages, and were under continuous transformation. Thus he refers the historic origin of polychrome back to primal wood structures. Marble temples took their first types from prior wooden fabrics, and the copying of the form naturally involved the adoption of the color. Thus the earliest practice of polychrome arose in the obvious utility of preserving a perishable material, and disguising a surface not in itself necessarily ornamental. From this probable conjecture we gladly draw the broad conclusion that this earliest polychrome, transcribed servilely from rude wooden structures, was somewhat crude and barbarous; while in more advanced epochs the tones became refined, delicate, and transparent. One reason, at all events, held equally good for the painting of wood and stone: when the stone was poor and perishable, it needed, no less than wood, protection or decoration. Greek architects, indeed, seem to have done pretty much as the middle-age builders; when the masonry was rotten, they disguised blemishes by a coating of stucco or plaster. The reasoning, of course, tells entirely the other way when the material is in itself lovely, and the lines of construction and masonry good in art; then the more seen the better. It certainly would strike us as barbarous in taste, and altogether suicidal in art, to hide or disfigure with plaster or opaque paint the clear crystal and the translucent texture of Pentelicus marble. As soon could we believe that a lady of a complexion bright in the bloom of youth would betake herself to Rachel enamel. M Beulé, however, is evidently of opinion that a suspicion of rouge may heighten the charm of nature. It appears clear that color was applied in various ways; sometimes on a coat of plaster, and sometimes directly on the surface of the marble. And a distinction must be drawn between a coat of stucco and a thin wash of transparent paint. Thus does M. Beulé with reason conjecture that marble prized for its own sake might be preserved in its beauty by the use of "an encaustic preparation, pale and transparent, which should soften crudity without destroying the loveliness and lustre of the material." Indeed, there would seem to be ground for believing that Greek polychromy conformed to the fundamental law of all true decoration—that of ornament of construction, not of construction of ornament; that of adorning material, not destroying it. The system evidently was vital; it had power of adaptation. Thus when, as in the Doric order, the forms were massive, the color preserved consonant gravity; but when the proportions became, as in the Ionic, elegant, the tones assumed more lightness and cheerfulness. The color of sculpture we have always deemed to follow as a logical and inevitable necessity on the color of its surrounding architectural structure.

John Gibson was accustomed to talk much on this the favorite topic of his closing years; but though an uncompromising polychromist, we have heard him pronounce as a mistake the color applied by Mr. Owen Jones to the Elgin Friezes. In the notorious painted Venus, as seen in the International Exhibition of 1862, Gibson gave what he believed to be an accurate reproduction of Greek polychromy. On this not wholly unsuccessful experiment it may be observed in elucidation of preceding principles—1st. That a semi-transparent pigment was so applied as to preserve in some degree the quality of the underlying marble; 2d. That the color was intentionally non-naturalistic, the tone being that of ivory, not of flesh; 3d. That the figure held harmonious relation with the colored architectural background. Mr. Gibson, when he came to London, expressed his complete satisfaction with the result. Doubtless it was the misfortune of his art to start with the assumption that the Greeks could do no wrong; such assumption not only involves servility, but stands in opposition to the universal experience that error is inseparable from all human work. M. Beulé, like Mr. Gibson, believes in the infallibility of the Greeks. The argument, stripped of circumlocution, reads thus:—Al that the Greeks did was right; they colored architecture and sculpture; therefore to color architecture and sculpture is right.

We confess that we have become converts to "Greek polychrome" almost against our will. We cannot but feel how unapproachable for beauty is marble fresh from the chisel, and we know in what loveliness the elements have clothed temples in Athens, on the headland of Sunium, and on the plain of Pæstum. We cannot but say that on the spot any proposition for polychrome would have sounded as profanation. Still the historic evidence seems conclusive, and abstract reasoning is certainly not entirely on the side of colorless light and shade. Doubtless it is possible to conceive that a bran-new, brightly painted temple might assume an aspect poetic and imposing when backed by the brilliant sky of Attica, or the deep blue of the Ægean Sea. M. Semper, an enthusiast and partisan, presents the imagination with the following picture:—

"The prevailing color of the temple burned with all the glowing beauty of the setting sun. The color may be defined of a yellow red, very vapory, resembling that of the finest terra cottas. In fact, the general appearance of the temple would precisely resemble the appearance of a fine day in an Eastern climate."

This relation between sky and color, climate and material, involves the true principle for the application of polychrome. And yet the reasoning sometimes cuts both ways. Thus it may be urged that our northern atmosphere, dark, dull, and dense, needs lighting up. On the whole, however, the weight of argument lies on the other side. In our cold and rainy clime the eye, shadowed in grey, is startled and pained by bright positive color; nature herself puts on sombre drapery, the rain cloud shadows the mountain. A Greek temple, radiant as a rainbow, would in the hills of Cumberland need, like the cactus or the lotus, acclimatization. But on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, or beneath the clear cloudless skies of Ionia, the Greek pediment, glittering in gold, and glowing with red fire, reflects with ardor the rising and the setting sun Nature in these climes exults in exuberant life, and the peoples themselves are fiery in impulse and florid in costume. Behold, then, crowning the height of the Acropolis, and looking down upon the gay life of the city beneath, "ces temples brillants de couleurs, toujours jeunes, parce qu'ils sont toujours rajeunis." "Les Grecs voulaient que toutes les branches de l'art, peinture, sculpture, architecture, contribuassent à former les temples des dieux. Dédaigner la polychrome, c'est paraitre ne l avoir ni étudiée ni comprise."

M. Beulé's treatise is far from exhaustive; though a fair record of antiquarian labors in France takes little or no account of important researches in England. Thus no mention is made of the seated statues from the Sacred Way of Branchidæ, now in the British Museum. These archaic works, which probably belong to the sixth century B. C., "are executed," says Mr. C. Newton, "in a style presenting so strong a resemblance to the Egyptian as to suggest the idea that they were the work of Greek artists who had been educated in Egypt." We need not point out how important is the bearing of works which stand on boundary lines in the schools of Egypt and Asia Minor upon the long-mooted question of the historic origin of Greek art. It may further be objected that no critical account is given of the famous Harpy's Tomb (B. C. 500), acquired, with other Lycian remains, for our country, by Sir Charles Fellows. Again, any history of "L'Art grec avant Périclès" must be but fragmentary if it exclude all fictile art that has of late years seen the light. The vases found at Camirus, Rhodes, Athens, Corinth, Sicily, and the islands of the Archipelago, now in process of strict chronologic arrangement in the British Museum, offer to the student a rare opportunity of acquiring a mastery over historic developments in the ceramic and plastic arts. Neither should coins or gems be forgotten in any treatise professing to produce a vivid picture of arts which adorned the early eras of Grecian civilization. We thank M. Beulé for his valuable contribution to a subject which extends far beyond the limits of a single volume. Fortunately the laborers in the field are no longer few, and we gladly remember that each year adds to the store and to the critical accuracy of our knowledge.


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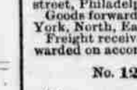
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. J. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
H. BLDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1


NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 6 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFT-SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.
PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

DYEING AND PRINTING.
ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu2m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his residence, No. 1310 Hamilton street, above Poplar. 1 16

AMUSEMENTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA BOUFFE.
DIRECTOR..... J. GRAU.
MR. J. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
From the Theatre Francais, New York, will give a season
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, April 14, and consisting of
TEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,
With the following new and eminent artistes, who will make their first appearance in Philadelphia:—
Mesdames Rosa Bell, Desclauzas, Rizarelli, Guerati, Victoria Maurice, MM. Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Bourgoin, Genot, Massey, Deligne, Juignet, Rivenes.
Powerful Choruses, Grand Orchestra,
Who will appear in an entirely new *repertoire*, comprising the following operas:—
Genevieve de Brabant, La Vie Parisienne, Fleur de The, La Grande Duchesse, Barbe Bleue, Le Petit Greve.
Subscription for Twelve Representations, including Reserved Seats, $12.
Subscription books are now open at the Academy of Music, where seats can be selected. 4 3

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS,
The Wonderful, Brilliant, Ludicrous Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. | GREAT ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK. Full of New Introductions. No Abatement in the Popular Success of this MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION. CHANGE OF TIME. CURTAIN WILL RISE AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
A quarter of an hour earlier than formerly.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Robertson's Greatest Success,
SCHOOL,
With new scenery, music, unique effects, and great cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW
AND FULL COMPANY.
FIRST "SCHOOL" MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, THE KING OF MAGICIANS,
Prof. ST. JEAN, Prof. ST. JEAN,
appears in his Inexplicable "Sciences Magiques," astonishing, confounding, and bewildering all, without confederates, traps, mechanism, apparatus, or holes in the table. His son, E. EMANUEL ST. JEAN, also appears.
MATINEE at 2 on SATURDAY. Admission, 25 cents.
EVENING, 25, 50, and 75 cents.
Seats at Trumpler's.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
THE GENUINE ARABS FROM ARABIA.
TWO NEW BALLETS.
The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION!
Doors open at 7; commence 7 30; Saturday, 2 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The fourth and last Concert of this season will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on SATURDAY EVENING next, April 10, 1869.
SOLO ARTISTS, MISS ALIDE TOPP, MR. RUDOLPH HENNING, and the YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY.
Mozart's Symphony in E flat, No. 3, and William Tell Overture, by Rossini, will be rendered in a superior style by the magnificent of the Society.
TICKETS, $1·50.
For sale at the Office of the Society, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, all principal music stores, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The grand rehearsal previous to the Concert, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 9, at 3½ o'clock.
For further particulars see programme.
R. DODWORTH, President.
J. A. GETZE, Secretary. 4 7 4t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 CHESNUT Street. 12 3m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S THIRTIETH AND LAST ORCHESTRA MATINEE will be given May 8. 11 4 tf

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular.
3 6 stuth3mo PROF. L. LEWIS.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promisaine, Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL,
ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Pure Rye Whiskies,
In Bond and Tax Paid. [4 11

BLANK BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WHARVES
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.


### *THE EXECUTION AND THE SUICIDE.*

In another part of our paper will be found the full particulars of the execution of Gerald Eaton and the death of George S. Twitchell, Jr. Eaton's friends entertained up to the last moment strong hopes that the Governor would interfere, but their hopes were in vain, and the wretched man has suffered the penalty of his crime.

The death of George S. Twitchell, Jr., in his cell this morning has cheated justice of one of its victims, and there is every reason to believe that he added self-murder to the offense which he was to have expiated to-day upon the gallows. At the present time of writing the investigation has not been sufficiently thorough for us to say by what means Twitchell accomplished his own destruction, but there is no doubt that it was by poison. For this occurrence the officers of the prison cannot be held blameless. Up to yesterday they appeared to have exercised all proper vigilance, but then, probably out of sympathy for the doomed man, they allowed at least six persons to confer with him in his cell at one time, with only the supervision of the turnkey, who appears to have relaxed his vigilance in a manner highly censurable. There is every reason to believe that the means of suicide were conveyed to him by his friends, and that he deliberately slew himself to avoid the ignominy of a death upon the scaffold. Both of these wretched men have now gone to their account, and we can only hope that the terrible tragedy enacted to-day in the County Prison will have a salutary effect in checking the progress of crime in this city. It is evident that crime can only be checked by a stern and relentless enforcement of the penalties of the law, and the suicide of Twitchell and the execution of Eaton will be valueless if they are nothing more than the sensations of the hour, and if they do not strike terror to the hearts of other evil-doers.

### *STRANG OF TIOGA EXPLAINS.*

All the animals at the great State menagerie at Harrisburg have not hides as thick as rhinoceroses, but the epidermis of some of them is as tender as that of a spring chicken. Considering the amount of villainy that has distinguished the present session of the Legislature, it is not astonishing that those members who have made themselves particularly obnoxious to their constituents and the public generally should eagerly seize upon the slightest opportunity to assume an air of injured virtue, and, if possible, to retort upon their accusers. A few days ago we animadverted upon Mr. Strang, of Tioga, for objecting to the introduction of a bill permitting the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to erect fountains. The necessity for this measure no one disputes, and Mr. Strang himself now acknowledges that he is to in favor of it.

In view of Strang's course during the present session of the Legislature, as the advocate of nefarious schemes of every description, we were certainly justified, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, in concluding that this objection by Strang was mere factious opposition to a useful measure, for the reason stated, that there was "nothing in it," and its consideration would occupy time that might be devoted to more "profitable" business. Mr. Strang assumes an air of injured innocence, and assures his friend Mr. Rogers—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH he does not consider worthy of his notice—that the sole reason for his objection was that action upon the Registry law might not be delayed. This may be so, or it may not. We however give Strang the benefit of the doubt, and will admit the truth of his statement. The report of the legislative proceedings upon which we based our remarks gave no reasons for Mr. Strang's objection, and in the absence of any explanation we were perfectly justified, in consideration of the antecedents of the member from Tioga, in taking the ground we did; indeed, we are not at all certain that we were not correct after all, Mr. Strang to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Strang some time ago said that he did not intend to do any more "dirty work," and in this he uttered his own condemnation. If he had kept his promise, and shown a sincere repentance for his past sins, he might be entitled to our consideration, but the temptation to do dirty work was too strong, and Strang's course since then has not been such as entitles him to our regards.

Our assumed mistake is made the occasion for an attack by Strang, which he no doubt imagines will seriously impair our influence and magnify his own importance. If Strang is satisfied, we are, and we are perfectly willing to allow an impartial public to judge between our course in censuring the members of the Legislature for their nefarious practices and the conduct of the men who have been assembled at Harrisburg for the last five months ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the public interests. Mr. Strang, of Tioga, states that the course which has been pursued by THE TELEGRAPH has made its views a matter of indifference to every member, as they would be to every citizen—after Strang's *expose* of our reckless disregard for the ease and comfort of the members of the Legislature. With regard to the first part of this statement, every mail from Harrisburg gives it a denial; and Strang's own remarks yesterday show very plainly that our censures are not a matter of indifference. With regard to the public, we have the satisfaction of knowing that our course during the present session of the Legislature has the approval of every honest citizen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania; and it is a satisfaction to us that our views with regard to legislative rascality have been concurred in by nearly every newspaper in this city. The great point which Strang makes, however, is that the Republican TELEGRAPH attacked a Republican member for urging a party measure, viz., the Registry law. This is, in the first place, untrue, as we did not attack Strang for urging the Registry law. In the second place, we would call the attention of the Tioga member to the passage of Scripture which says, 'Not every one who says Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven;" and we can assure him that in our opinion not every politician that calls himself a Republican is worthy of the support of the party. There are hosts of men who have attached themselves to the Republican party who have no regard for its principles, or for principles of any kind, whose only idea is to make use of the power and influence of the party for their own aggrandizement, and to fill their own pockets. Such men would be just as well satisfied to call themselves Democrats, or anything else that would enable them to accomplish their ends. It is such men as Strang and a good many of his associates at Harrisburg that are bringing the Republican party into disrepute; and if that party hopes to retain the confidence of the people, it will have to make haste and clear its skirts of the riffraff that are now attempting to drag it down to their own level. As for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, we wish it to be distinctly understood that this is an independent newspaper. We will support, heartily and unreservedly, Republican men and measures when they are right, but we will most certainly denounce corruption of all kinds, whether perpetrated by so-called Republicans or by Democrats; and men like Strang, of Tioga, who hope to make capital by appealing to political prejudices, and by bombastic assurances of their fidelity to the Republican party, will receive no more consideration at our hands than if they were unworthy Democrats; on the contrary, they will be the particular objects of our censure, for we wish to preserve the Republican party from the disgrace which their connection with it confers.

There is a settled determination among men of all parties that there must be a general clearing out at the next election, and those members of the Legislature who have advocated or voted for the various objectionable measures brought up during the present session may as well make the most of their opportunities, for they will not have another chance. We will prefer to give our support to decent Democrats rather than to aid in the re-election of any of the Republicans who have disgraced themselves and their party at Harrisburg this season. We hope that Mr. Strang, of Tioga, is satisfied with our position, and we can assure him and his fellow-members that we mean what we say, and what we say we will do, with the assurance that we will receive the support and commendation of all honest men, without regard to party.

### *EMINENT CRIMINAL LAWYERS.*

JUDGE BREWSTER, in referring in a remarkably significant and impressive manner to the large number of murderers who escape punishment in this community, and in describing the causes of the prevailing insecurity of life, could scarcely mention, with propriety, one of the most powerful agencies that conduces to this deplorable result. The bench is so often compelled to lecture the bar on the special points that are constantly arising, that an allusion to the influence of adroit and unscrupulous criminal lawyers would scarcely have been in good taste in a charge to the Grand Jury. But there is no good reason why the press should be reticent on this topic; and it is obvious to every reflecting mind that the personages most active and powerful in cheating the gallows and the penitentiary out of their just dues are the attorneys whose familiarity with every imaginable device for bamboozling juries and outwitting magistrates and courts, renders convictions always difficult, and often impossible.

Many persons think that everything is fair not only in love and in war, but in the practice of law, and they are ready to admire and reward the ingenuity of a lawyer, even while they feel that it is prostituted to an ignoble and dangerous purpose. But it is worth while to inquire whether there should not be bounds of some kind set by public opinion, as well as by courts, to the exercise of discreditable artifices on behalf of undoubted criminals. As a rule, the most abandoned scoundrels, and the men most dangerous to the community, employ the most able counsel, and, through their efforts, escape the punishment which is freely meted out to poor or bungling rascals who have not the means or the knowledge to retain these potent dispensers of indulgences for every grade of vice and wrong-doing. If the public are led away by mawkish sympathy, or if juries fail to convict in cases where the weight of evidence is clearly against the prisoner, nine times out of ten the real reason why justice is defrauded is because the criminal employed champions capable of awakening doubts where there was no legitimate cause for doubt, of creating sympathy for men who merited nothing but contemptuous hatred, of surrounding the most odious, obnoxious, and commonplace rascals with an air of romance, and of transforming bloodstained guilt into injured innocence.

The trial of a criminal thus defended always becomes an exciting and important event. The facts may be palpable and convincing, but it matters not how clearly the case of the Commonwealth may be proven, weeks must be wasted in listening to the fictions invented for the defense. If no real evidence on behalf of the prisoner exists, elaborate testimony can be fabricated. Any case skilfully worked up, affords opportunities of some kind for the suggestion of doubts well calculated to unsettle the minds of conscientious jurymen, and make them pause in terror at the possibility of an unjust verdict of guilty. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a murder, under any circumstances, to which a plausible defense cannot be manufactured, if the prisoner employs lawyers sufficiently skilful in the arts of mystification. Positive testimony is combated by an accusation of perjury; circumstantial evidence is denounced on account of its unreliability; and if everything else fails, the plea of insanity is urged with an earnestness and ingenuity that few juries can resist. It is no easy matter to find twelve good and lawful men capable of resisting the artifices which are used to mislead their judgments, and to listen unmoved to the varied appeals to which they are subjected. If a witness for the Commonwealth happens to testify to an important fact prejudicial to the prisoner, woe be unto him! The defense will bring up hordes of witnesses to swear that he cannot be believed under oath; and he will be fortunate indeed if, under the brow-beating and badgering ordeal to which he is subjected when he is under the fire of a cross-examination, he does not commit some inadvertent error which gives color to the forthcoming imputation upon his truth and veracity. What with the contradictions of witnesses for the Commonwealth, the invention of probable theories, speeches which consume whole days in their delivery, and the thousand tricks which are practised to delay trials, or to pack juries, or to obtain pardons, it is rather a matter of surprise that so many men are convicted and punished than that so many escape.

We readily concede the usefulness and nobility of the legal profession, and the high character of its ornaments; and we are as ready to acknowledge that every lawyer is in duty bound to zealously defend his client. But it is equally clear that this zeal is often carried to undue lengths, and if limits of some kind are not set to the efforts of the reckless criminal lawyers of the time to secure the acquittal of their clients by hook or by crook, it will be vain to expect the conviction of many criminals who can command enough money to buy the indulgences which these adroit antagonists of justice so freely dispense.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
4 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1427 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
1 30 stuth6m No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL CARD.
This is to certify that I am no longer in the Blank Book, Printing, and Stationery business; that my successors are my son William, and James D. Buddington, trading as WILLIAM ALEXANDER & CO.
No. 140 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
for whom the patronage of my former customers is respectfully solicited.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
4 8 2t Formerly of No. 134 South Fourth street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $3000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned." The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer JUNIATA, will close at this Office on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1t Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes.
J. W. McALLISTER,
4 6 9t Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN,
AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents. 3 31 13t*

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuthfs

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

### Weary Mothers,

With throbbing brow, swollen eyes, and fingers all punched with needle holes, why sit you so patiently over that incomplete pair of juvenile trowsers, for which you are consuming so much midnight gaslight, at two dollars and a half a thousand cubic feet? You are trying to finish them so that your darling Johnny boy may wear them to-morrow. You bought the stuff cheap, as you thought, and you thought it wouldn't cost anything to make them up. But

### Listen, Weary Mother!

ROCKHILL & WILSON sell BOYS' CLOTHES so cheap, that it is really cheaper for you to buy them ready-made than to get the stuff and make it up yourself.

Bring Johnny as soon as he wakes in the morning, and fit him out in a new rig, and you will be astonished at how you can save money, and also, if we dare say it, how much better the boy will look.

Bring the lad!
And make him glad
In the handsomest Clothes that can be had,
Fit him nice,
At the lowest price,
And you'll wish you'd always come before,
And you'll keep on bringing him more and more,
To clothe him at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store.

Special attention to mothers with small boys at

**ROCKHILL & WILSON'S**
**Great Brown Stone Hall,**
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE RUSSIAN AIR-TIGHT HEATER.
**Daniel Mershon's Sons'**
HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE
REMOVED TO THE
N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' MARKET.
A. H. MERSHON, [4 7rpu] GEO. B. MERSHON.

DRY GOODS.

**JOHN BURNS,**
NO. 247 S. ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.

**A CARD.**

Only 396 yards of the best White Pique imported, selling at 62½ cents, would be cheap at 87½ cents.
Yard wide soft finished Cambric, 20 cents.
Corded Pique, 31, 37½, 50, 62½c. to $1·25.
Figured Pique, 20, 25, 37½c. to $1·00.
Satin striped Pique, 45, 55c. up.
Plaid Nainsook, 12½, 22, 25c. up.
Large Satin Plaid Nainsook, 37½, 45, 50c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, 6¼c. up.
Tucked, Shirred, and Cambric Muslins.

**Linens! Linens! Linens!**

Richardson's Shirting Linens, 37½c. up.
Richardson's Pillow and Bolster Linens.
Pillow-case Linens, 45, 50, 62½, 75c. to $1·50.
Figured Shirting Linens, 25, 35, 50, 62½c.
9-4 Damask Table Linen, 87½c., $1·10 to $3·50.
The best $1·50 all Linen Napkin in the city.
Ladies' all Linen Handkfs., 7, 8, 10, 12½, 18, 25c.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkfs., 31c. up.
Ladies' all Linen Handkfs., 25c. up.
11-4 and 12-4 Honeycomb Quilts, $1·50 up.

**Spring and Summer Hosiery.**

Ladies' fine regular made Hose, 29, 37½, 45c.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose in white and brown.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, silk emb., 75c. up.
Children's Balbriggan Hose, silk emb., 68c. up.
Gents' Balbriggan half Hose, silk emb., 50c. up.
Gents' superfine English half Hose, best imported, 37½c.
Gents' India Gauze Shirts, 37½, 62½c. up.
Ladies' and Children's Gauze Vests. 1t

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES McMULLAN and E. W. LEHMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES McMULLAN.

April 1, 1869.

JAMES McMULLAN, thankful for the patronage of his customers and kind friends, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successor.

**GEORGE MILLIKEN,**

As successor to JAS. McMULLAN, will continue the

**HOUSE-FURNISHING**
**Dry Goods Business,**

Making, as heretofore,

**LINEN GOODS,**

Of every description, the great leading specialty of his business.

4 6 3t JAMES McMULLAN.

## LINEN GOODS.

**A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT**
AT
**LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**

**PERKINS & CO.,**
**No. 9 South NINTH St.,**
3 16 stuth13tp PHILADELPHIA.

**OPENING DAILY,**
**SILK MANTLES,**
**LACE POINTS,**
**BLACK SILKS,**
LIGHT CLOTH SACQUES,
LACE BOURNOUS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
AND
**Travelling, Walking and Dress Suits,**
**For Spring and Summer Wear.**
**AGNEW & CO.,**
NO. 839 CHESNUT STREET,
AND
**AGNEW & ENGLISH,**
NO. 25 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
4 3 2trp GIRARD HOUSE BLOCK.

**1869.**
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10).
CENTRAL LOCATION.
LARGE WELL LIGHTED STORE.
A GOOD CLASS OF GOODS.
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
ESTABLISHED ON FAIR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE ASSISTANTS.

Where the above cardinal points are true and strictly observed, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, success and prosperity are certain.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.
**JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,**
L. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
3 12 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

REASONS WHY

## HAMRICK & COLE

SHOULD SELL,
CAN SELL, AND
DO SELL

## SILKS

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY:

**1. Having always made SILKS one of their Specialties, they are intimate with the BEST AND CHEAPEST markets.**

**2. Their very large business enables them to buy DIRECT from FIRST HANDS, who do not usually sell retailers. THUS SAVES ONE PROFIT.**

**3. They buy for CASH, and under a hard money market, as at present, CASH BRINGS WONDERFUL BARGAINS.**

**4. They reason that large sales at small profits are better than small sales at large profits.**

**Add to the above their inflexible purpose that goods shall be sold FOR WHAT THEY ARE; that correctness of representation is**

## THE FIRST LAW OF THE HOUSE,

**Thus rendering it as safe for a child to purchase as for an experienced person, and you are given a few of the secrets of the foundation of what they are resolved shall be**

**The Leading Silk House**

OF THE CITY.

**NOW IN STOCK, FOR SPRING SALES,**

**Nearly Two Hundred Pieces**

**BLACK, SOLID COLORED,**

**STRIPED, AND**

## FANCY SILKS,

**For which a comparison with general prices is solicited.**

GREAT JOB LOT

## REAL KID GLOVES.

WE SHALL OPEN TO-MORROW MORNING ABOUT

**One Hundred Dozen**

EXTRA QUALITY

## PARIS KID GLOVES,

**Choice Spring Shades, at $1.25 Per Pair.**

This lot comprises the balance of an importation, and the price is fixed to insure its speedy sale.

**HAMRICK & COLE,**
**No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,**
1t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PERPETUAL MOTION IN CHEAP
**AND GOOD GOODS**
AT LOW PRICES!

IMPOSITION HATED!!!
OPPOSITION COURTED!!!
COMPARISON INVITED!!!
COMPETITION DEFIED!!!

THE VALUE ALWAYS GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR YOUR MONEY.

**EPSTEIN & HAINES,**
AT THE OLD STAND,
**No. 123 N. NINTH Street,**
ABOVE ARCH,
(UNDER THEIR OLD MOTTO, NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD),

Are offering the greatest bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS since the panic of 1857. Have opened to-day, in connection with a large bankrupt stock of goods, a large assortment of

MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES, BLACK ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, GINGHAMS, CALICOES, COUNTERPANES, HOSIERY, SHIRT FRONTS, GLOVES, AND NOTIONS.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT RUINOUS LOW PRICES.

All we ask is one call, as thousands have done and saved money by purchasing their goods at the cheap store of the well-known firm of

**EPSTEIN & HAINES,**
No. 123 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
Daily receiving Goods from the Cash Auctions.
4 8 thstu3t REGULATORS OF PRICES.

## FANCY SILK POPLINETTES.

**EDWIN HALL & CO.,**
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened to-day, 42 pieces
**Fancy Styles Silk Poplinettes,**
The handsomest goods of the kind ever offered in Philadelphia. [4 6 3t
The Patterns and Colors were ordered by ourselves.

## EYRE & LANDELL,
**FOURTH and ARCH.**

SECOND OPENING
OF
**SPRING GOODS**
**THIS DAY.**
4 3 stuth3m

CARD.
**JOHN W. THOMAS,**
**405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,**
Has now open for examination
HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
**Spring Dress Goods.**

The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in
SILKS, GRENADINES, POPLINS, ETC.
Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

SPECIAL NOTICE.
**DUNKLE & DRIESBACH,**
NO. 140 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
Will open this morning a large lot of BLACK SILKS from New York and Philadelphia Auctions. We particularly invite all persons about to purchase Silks for suits, dresses, or sacques to first examine our goods.
50 pieces of Scotch Ginghams, double width, at 25 cents per yard.
100 pieces of Black Mohair Alpaca, at less than wholesale prices.
4 cases of White Pique, all new styles.
A fresh invoice of the real French Bow (Ladies' Neck Ties), the only place in the city to get them.
500 yards of fine Brocade Brilliants left, will sell them at 25 cents per yard, slightly soiled. 4 8 3t4p

CARPETINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
**CARPETINGS**
OPENING DAILY.
**REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,**
**No. 1229 CHESNUT St.,**
4 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

## NEW YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, April 8, 1869.

The first shower of the season yesterday afternoon made the only effectual attempt that has yet been made to lay the dust, and *allay* the pedestrians along Broadway. All the year round we—the pedestrians—suffer from two evils, viz., dust and mud. When we don't have one we have the other; and, having no street commissioner who cares a continental for anything but filling a sinecure with perfect ease to himself, no remedy is ever applied. The evil is, indeed, a trifle ameliorated now that Broadway, between the Battery and Grace Church, has been newly paved, but much remains to be done. Along the length of City Hall Park the breezes most love to congregate. They make that place their grand rendezvous, and during a dusty, gusty season, like this, a score of caps and hats may constantly be seen capriciously perambulating over the green inside the park and among the hackney coaches outside, instead of remaining in their proper places upon their owners' heads. Add to this the temporary blindness created by the dust, and it will be seen that it is no easy matter to regain your *chapeau* when once it is removed. Consequently I say yesterday afternoon's thunder-shower was a perfect godsend in its way. April showed herself to be a better street-sprinkler than any quantity of watering-carts, although I am not aware that the poets have hitherto regarded her in that light.

A day or two ago, in my velociperegrinations along Park Row, I encountered an ex-light of Forney's *Press*, who, under the *sobriquet* of, I believe, the *Artful Dodger*, was even almost as distinguished an institution in his way among Philadelphia newspaper critics as *Old Block* is in his. In other words, Captain J. R. Norcross, for many years a Bohemian luminary of the Quaker City, and whilom editor and correspondent in the South, has determined to settle in New York in quest of fame and fortune, or, if fame and fortune are inaccessible, of a good salary and a fair reputation. He is in the way of getting them, for he can do everything on a newspaper, and has already had several good things thrown in his way by leading editors, besides having been snapped up by several magazines for contributions respecting matters at the South. In fact, New York journalism is full of Philadelphians. A grist of them came on here some years ago when Mr. Young seceded from one of tw opapers (both daily), and the indux has continued ever since. It is rarely that you will enter the rooms of a first-class newspaper or weekly here without coming face to face with a Philadelphian employed in some responsible position.

It is said that affairs up at the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton are being very badly managed; that the patients, indiscriminately, are allowed to visit the city unattended by any officer or keeper, and that of those who do come here thus, the majority return drunk. Dr. T. J. Gardiner, the late Register of the asylum, avers that no patient has any difficulty, under the present *regime*, in obtaining any quantity of drugs and narcotics, and that the extent to which such license is abused is notorious throughout the village of Binghamton. The occasion of Dr. Gardiner's addressing himself to the public is the recent death at the asylum of a Mr. B. F. Seward, of Brooklyn, who, last Thursday, took an overdose of opium, but on the last occasion took that little bit too much which has so often proved fatal. It appears that the debauched Binghamtonians are in the habit of visiting the city for the purpose of attending the circus, the theatre, Plymouth Church, spiritualistic jubilees, and other entertainments of a Christian and recuperative nature. I hope Niblo's was not included, for a portion of the entertainment there consists of a drunken woman scene, nightly greeted with much demoralized applause. These visits are used as opportunities for "sprees and splashes." The most saintly penitents become the most insatiable reprobates. The converted bummer, who had become sedate, sedentary, and studious, forgets the existence of Adam's ale, and instead of burning the midnight oil, swallows the fusel.

Swinburne, the champion Health Officer at Staten Island, has been bullying the Board of Health, who undertook to lecture him for allowing infected ships to enter the port of New York, *a la* James Foster, Jr. Swinburne is the man whom the *Herald* lately had a row with because he attempted to interfere with the *Herald's* special messengers detailed to board vessels arrived in quarantine, and get news in advance of other papers. He has an extremely summary way of dealing with poor insignificant devils who presume to censure his conduct. When they make strictures upon him and his doings, how blandly he informs them that they lie! and if they begin to show fight, he backs himself upon his official station, and asks them if they will accept an amendment to matters now, or wait till they get it? Meanwhile he is not so sure of his position as he thinks. Better men than he have filled it before now, and better men are ready and waiting to fill it again. Bullyism, one of the grand varieties of "cheek," may be an admirable specific for pushing oneself, but it will not answer in all circumstances. Dark tales are whispered along Staten Island of the doings of Swinburne, whose political morals seem to be not much better than the poetical ethics of his namesake across the water.

A step-sister of Lydia Thompson's has just appeared at Niblo's and created a good deal of trouble among the youthful white waistcoats that fill the lobbies and aisles there between 9 and 11 o'clock every evening. She is not a blonde, but she has lived among the blondes, and has snatched something of their brightness. Besides, she is a graceful *velocipedestrienne*, and her slashed trunks enwreathe an enchanting pair of perambulators. New York appears just now to be the practising school for English actresses who have graduated in London. Bevy number one is at Niblo's; bevy number two at Wall's opera-house; bevy number three, in the pantomime of *Robinson Crusoe*, is to open next week at Wood's, where Miss Mariott already is doing "Mrs. Haller," and looking as though she dieted on something a trifle more substantial than "a crumb of bread moistened by the tear of penitence." At the Tammany, three brothers named Gregory, at the risk of their lives, are nightly drawing vociferous crowds. A Mademoiselle Rose Smith, who performs the transept flight in the style of Senyah, is *one* attraction; but the Gregory boys are the great ones, the principal feat of Albert, the youngest, being to throw a complete somersault in the air, at a height of forty feet above the footlights, his leap being made from the hands of one brother, suspended by his knee-joints from a trapeze, into the hands of the other, similarly suspended. It is almost unnecessary to say that Albert has already had a "Note to the Editor" printed in one of the big dailies, the writing and printing of such correspondence being quite a matter of course since the success of Miss Thompson. A letter in the *Herald*, or the *Times*, or the *World* is an inevitable portion of the programme on these occasions, and few indeed are the actors who will despise an example already so triumphantly set by Lydia Thompson, Eliza Newton, Mr. Brougham, M. Gabel, Master Gregory, Mr. McVickar, and others whose names escape me.

At his recent withdrawal from the band-box theatre in Twenty-fourth street, Mr. Brougham made a felicitously obscure allusion to the cause of his retirement. That cause is talked about among his friends and admirers with many mysterious shakings of the head. Why the shakings should be mysterious I cannot understand, but they *do* say that the proprietor of that theatre, of which Mr. Brougham was merely the lessee, had an uncommonly burning desire to penetrate the mystery of behind the scenes at all hours of the day and night, but more particularly when the young ladies of the company were accessible in the green-room or at the wings. Whether Mr. Birgfield will be very peremptory in his exclusion of the fascinating manipulator of Erie bonds remains to be seen; but, whether the Erie *impresario* be successful or not in these post-foot-light schemes, it is certain that Fisk, as the triumphant representative of money and pluck, is worshipped by a certain class. People follow that well-known Velvet suit of his, and that florid physique, with admiring eyes, as he treads the lobbies and seats himself regally in his box. His forty years sit gracefully upon him, although he is neither fair nor fat. Having taken so many shares of Offenbach, and shown himself to be so particularly fond of Erie *boujie*, he will doubtless thrive as well among the "bullfinches" of the Fifth avenue as among the "bulls" of Wall street. Meanwhile it must be extremely interesting for his friends to learn that Judge Blatchford has rendered a decision in regard to the Pacific Railroad litigation, to the effect that the case can be properly tried only in a United States court, and therefore that all the proceedings and orders in the suit before the State courts are null and void!

ALI BABA.

## CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT — *With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workman into Men's, Youths', Boys' or Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. F. HOVER'S patent combination sofa bed is an article of furniture that has, with unexampled rapidity, won its way to public favor. The sofa bed is handsome and will present an attractive appearance in any apartment. By a simple contrivance it can instantly be converted into a bed, without unscrewing or detaching any of its parts. It has a bureau attachment also, which adds greatly to its efficiency, and it is so well and strongly made in all its parts that it is impossible that it can get out of order. The sofa bed has a hair-spring mattress complete, and as it has no hinged feet or props attached to the back to support it when extended, its safety is secured. This elegant and convenient article of furniture can be seen at the warerooms of H. F. Hover, No. 230 S. Second street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, 730 Chesnut street.

THE fine days with which this week is ushered in have set everybody a-going in the matter of new clothes. Famous old OAK HALL has had crowds of people and immense sales that seemed as though there must be another "Executor's sale" in progress. The new scale of prices introduced there this year, which no other house can equal, though they may imitate it, is attracting all who want good spring clothes without paying higher prices than are absolutely necessary. The scale is, you know, cheap, cheaper, cheapest, that is, their prices begin at what used to be the lowest price, and go downward instead of upward. WANAMAKER & BROWN have secured no "patent right" on this new scale of theirs, for they are glad to bring down the price of clothing everywhere, and are very willing to be imitated in this respect, but they assure their customers that when others reach this scale then OAK HALL will be selling *more* cheaper and most cheapest.

A GRAND DESIDERATUM with every housekeeper in warm weather is the preservation from decay, for an indefinite period, of meats, fruits, vegetables, and other perishable articles of food. Scientific ingenuity has been taxed to its utmost to produce appliances whereby this important object could be satisfactorily accomplished, but, until recently, with scarcely even partial success. The difficulty has at length been effectually overcome, and housekeepers will rejoice to know that the *Davis Refrigerator*, manufactured in this city by Messrs. J. S. Worman & Co., combines in itself the long-sought qualities of being a perfect preserver of perishable articles of food, and at the same time a great economizer of ice. It is constructed on purely scientific principles, and in practical use has proven to be the only article of the kind that fully and satisfactorily meets the wants of the public. Those who desire to know more of its merits are invited to call at the House Furnishing Establishment of Messrs. Williams & Woodward, No. 922 Chesnut street, and satisfy themselves of its decided superiority over all others.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
Continental Hotel Building,
ARE NOW PREPARED
With a full assortment of Really Fashionable Goods
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
and
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
to fit and please
ALL SIZES, ALL TASTES,
ALL PRICES.
QUALITY AND STYLE THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

VERY IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE INVENTION (*From the Washington Chronicle*).—Over one hundred and fifty patents have been issued at the United States Patent Office for different kinds of shaft and pole coupling for carriages, and the one issued November last to William Wallace Anderson, of Camden, New Jersey, is the most simple and best ever invented. To attach or detach the shafts or pole there are no nuts to take off or bolts to take out, and no anti-rattlers required. It is so arranged that a portion of the coupling acts as an anti-rattler. It also makes a very safe, substantial, and neat finish. Experts say the patent for the United States is worth several hundred thousand dollars.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

REFRIGERATORS, Cedar Chests, Stepladders, and a large assortment of Housekeeping Articles, at E. S. Farson & Co.'s old stand, Nos. 220 and 222 Dock street, below Walnut.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed.
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store.
ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing,
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department.
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET
FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

### BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FIRST GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street,
Tuesday, April 6, 1869.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
(Four doors above Arch).
I have now open a splendid assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| SILKS, | SATIN RIBBONS, |
| SATINS, | BONNET RIBBONS, |
| CRAPES, | STRAW HATS, |
| FIGURED NETS, | STRAW BONNETS, |
| ILLUSIONS, | FLOWERS, |

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 2 stuth2m

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
R. F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 239 N. NINTH Street.
4 2 6m

### MARRIED.

GERHARD—STARR.—March 23, 1869, by Rev. P. L. Davies, at his residence, No. 102 N. Sixth street, Camden, Mr. SAMUEL GERHARD to Miss MARY ELLEN STARR, all of Camden, N. J.

WATT—BLAKELY.—On the 7th of April, 1869, in the 38th Street M. E. Church, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. M. WATT, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss H. A. BLAKELEY, of Philadelphia.

### DIED.

ARRISON.—On the 7th instant, FRANK HOWARD, son of Alexander and Hester A. Arrison, aged 11 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 33 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BURNELL.—On the morning of the 8th instant, Mrs. ANN BURNELL, relict of the late Benjamin Burnell, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles Fernberg, No. 1616 Green street, on Monday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock.

COYNE.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, ALEXANDER COYNE, in the 35th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 720 Webb street (below Seventeenth and above Catherine), on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

JONES.—On the morning of the 7th instant, ALFRED B. JONES, son of Samuel A. and Susan N. Jones, in the 12th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 930 Wallach street, on Seventh-day (Saturday) next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RAIGUEL.—On the 7th instant, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. RAIGUEL, aged 55 years.
The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1815 N. Eleventh street, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBERTS.—On the 6th instant, Mr. JOHN P. ROBERTS, in the 80th year of his age, and a soldier of the War of 1812.
His funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. James W. Howard, No. 302 S. Juniper street, below Spruce, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 5th of April, Mr. GEORGE SNYDER, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Castor road, near Sandy Ford, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to William Penn Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.
SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
And all persons contemplating insurance, will do well to see Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stutham PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
5 4thstu6 E. S. EARLEY.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
| N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK, |
| CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY, |
| JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL, |
| CHAS. MACALESTER, | GEORGE F. TYLER, |
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President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
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Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

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| Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery | $1 00 per | $1000 |
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| Gold Coin or Bullion | 1 25 " | 1000 |
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| Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk | 1 00 " | 100 |
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Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $30 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

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The most elegant styles at very reasonable prices.
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ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a
BEAUTIFUL MEDAL
to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse.
Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to agents and dealers.
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CLOTHING.
A NEW ERA
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.
JOHN WANAMAKER
APRIL 5, 1869,
HAVE OPENED THE
Large Brown-Stone Buildings
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co.)
AS A FIRST-CLASS
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
To be conducted on a large and generous, yet not extravagant scale, for the sale of a class of made-up Clothing superior to the Ready-made Clothing which has formerly met the demands of Philadelphia trade; and for a
Merchant Tailoring
Business that shall combine advantages only to be secured in an extensive and progressive house.

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JOHN W. ROGERS, Head of Department.
Formerly with Rockhill & Wilson.
The majority of our citizens buy their clothes Ready-made; many more would do so if they could secure as good material, as fashionable styles and finish as they do in having their garments made to order. We see no reason why this should not be done, and we propose to do it, offering to the public Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the wardrobe of any gentleman, cut in Style, well made, of the best material, and elegantly finished.

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CORPS OF CUTTERS.
JEAN BERNARD, from Paris, recommended by Sanguinetta, of Crony & Lent, Broadway, N. Y.
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Here we propose to combine all the advantages that can be desired, or that can be obtained in any of the first Merchant Tailoring establishments of the country. Our Cutters shall be scientific men of acknowledged skill, the very best that can be had. Our stock of Piece Goods shall embrace all that is Newest and Finest, from our own and foreign markets, and shall be more varied and extensive than any that has heretofore been found in Philadelphia. Those who desire it can confidently count upon obtaining the very height of the style. Great despatch and punctuality in filling all orders.

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HENRY GREER, Head of Department,
Formerly with Hyatt, Hegeman & Co., Broadway, N.Y.
We will give special attention to the "Little Gentlemen," and will furnish the boys and young gentlemen with clothes for home and school wear, and for all dress occasions. All novelties in this line will be found in our stock, and the greatest care will be taken with all the materials used, and work done, upon the Children's Clothing. Salesladies will be in attendance to wait upon such as may prefer their services.

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Formerly with J. C. Arrison.
Our stock in this department will be as fine as can be had, embracing the finest qualities of linen, and all under-garments, collars, cuffs, cravats, canes, umbrellas, valises, and all toilet articles, and whatever else goes to complete a gentleman's attire at home or when travelling.

SPECIAL CARD.
We believe that the growth of our city and the improved tastes of our people in this matter of dress demand such an enterprise, and we propose meeting the demand. We bring to the undertaking a successful and not limited experience, an ample cash capital, the co-operation of the best of workmen in all departments, and a determination to succeed; and with the help of all who are interested not only in the comparatively small matter of
"GOOD CLOTHES",
But also in the great matter of extending the mercantile interest and spirit of our city, we intend making an establishment which will compare favorably both, in the amount of business done and in the manner of doing it, with any similar concern in New York or any other part of the country.
We ask a share of your patronage, solely on the grounds, however, that we can supply you with Clothing, either
READY-MADE,
OR
MADE TO ORDER,
Superior in Style and Finish, and of a greater variety of materials than can be had elsewhere. Will you call at an early date, though you have no intention of buying, and inspect our stock, and examine the new fashion plates and piece goods in the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT?
The entire public are invited to examine,
The ladies especially, to see the Boys' and Children's Department, which is a PROMINENT FEATURE.
Respectfully,
JOHN WANAMAKER.
[4 5 tf

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Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.
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EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, EARL P. MASON, ESQ., MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, JOHN CARTER BROWN, ESQ., and MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.
Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.
Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.
*ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.*
Assets January 1, 1869 - - - - $500,886.18
$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.
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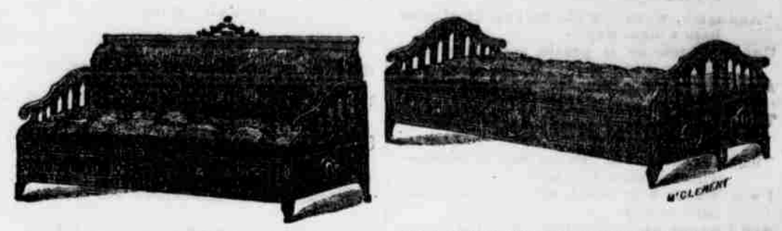

AS A SOFA. AS A BEDSTEAD WITH SPRING MATTRESS.

It has the appearance of a PARLOR SOFA, and yet, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can in one minute's time be extended into a HANDSOME FRENCH BEDSTEAD WITH HAIR SPRING MATTRESS COMPLETE. This Sofa Bed has no cords or ropes, no hinged feet or props attached to the back to support it when extended, which are all unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It requires but a moment to throw out the wings which form the bedstead. It has the convenience of a BUREAU for holding Clothing. It is easily manufactured, and impossible for it to get out of order.

As I am no longer wholesaling my SOFA BEDS to those who have been retailing them in this city, and as they can be had only at my CABINET WAREHOUSE, I am now prepared to supply private customers at prices ranging at about the same as an ordinary Sofa.

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EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
Messrs. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS beg to announce that they will place on exhibition at their Galleries, on and after
Saturday, April 10,
a large and interesting collection of Works of American Art, especially illustrative of the progress o Chromo-Lithography in this country.
As inquiry has frequently been made "How Chromos were produced?" and how nearly they resembled their originals, a number of the best American pictures that have been so copied have been placed side by side with these copies, so that the fidelity of the work becomes apparent.
A book has been prepared containing successive impressions of the various stages of Chromos as made, and other interesting information has been placed within easy reach.
Among the pictures thus contrasted are:—
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Correggio's "Magdalene."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Brown's "Crown of New England."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Spencer's "Blackberries."
The Exhibition is altogether Free.
A. BIERSTADT'S VESUVIUS,
The great picture of "A Moonlight Eruption of Vesuvius in the Winter of 1868," will be on exhibition on and after SATURDAY, April 10, at EARLE'S GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street. Admission, Twenty-five cents. 4 8 3t

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CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
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BELOW CHESNUT,
Are appointed Agents for the sale of
M. Werk & Co.'s Champaigne Wine
(Cincinnati).
This Wine is fast becoming popular in our market, and is meeting a ready sale.
Kupferberg—Imperial Sparkling Wine.
This is one of his *finest* Wines sent to this market. We are now closing out our stock of this Wine at greatly reduced price.
Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines
Of the purest quality for medicinal use.
Parties wishing any of the above will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as reliance can be placed on the purity and quality of these articles.
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Messrs. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS will place on Exhibition, at their Galleries, on and after
Saturday, April 10,
Some of the most important PAINTINGS ever produced in this country. Among the most prominent are
"THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY,"
By Thomas Hill.
"A WINTER ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, 1868,"
By A. Bierstadt.
"GOOD WORDS,"
By Constant Mayer.
"BOYHOOD OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,"
By Eastman Johnson.
"MOUNT DESERT ISLAND,"
By William T. Richards.
"MORO CASTLE AND THE HARBOR OF HAVANA,"
By Edmund D. Lewis.
"THE REEF OF NORMAN'S WOK,"
By Edward Moran.
"THE AMERICAN FALL—NIAGARA,"
By James Hamilton;
And Paintings by Russell Smith, Wm. L. Willcox, Xanthus Smith, Isaac L. Williams, Mary Smith, George B. Wood, Daniel R. Knight, and other Philadelphia Artists of prominence.
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RARE WINES.
VERY OLD PORT WINES.
VINTAGES OF 1830 AND 1847.
These ports are acknowledged by the finest critics to be far superior to anything of the kind ever imported into the United States.
This was a special effort for our own local trade. Samples in store, and permits given to any buyer to take it from bond himself.
Physicians and wine critics, please take notice of this offer.
For sale by the cask, demijohn, gallon, dozen, or bottle.
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IMPORTERS.
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tuths PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register WM. McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.
The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.
A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of May, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.
Attested by the Clerk and Register in the name of the Judge, under the seal of the Court. 4 1 thstu*

### Yeoman Service.

"Is it death, is it death, that is coming? Well,
let it come:
It has been, like 'The French!' but a cry of
'Wolf!' for so long,
That I think I am glad now at last to find it
is here,
That the enemy stands at the door. Walk in,
tardy foe.

"When the minister came from Bethesda after
my soul,
He declared I was Pagan in strength, it grieved
him to say.
'Are the Christians all weak, then?' I asked;
'if so, none for me;'
Let the women be meek, but the men must
stand till they die.

"Holy Father, forgive me! I am but sore
angered with these:
I am Thine, as Thou knowest, Thine alone—
never bended my knees
To the Pope, nor the Saints, nor the Virgin;
nor cowered to please
The young parson in yellow, who moans at
the Chapel of Base.

"I know naught about singing and playing,
nor wearing of crowns:
But there may be a school outside heaven for
learning such things,
Or the Master may give me employment I
know how to do—
Say the care of the wondrous white horses of
John the Divine.

"Or I might keep the gates 'gainst the dogs of
the liars without—
I am great against liars myself; yet I lied to
the squire
When I met him, along with the rest, at his
coming of age,
And hurra'd for 'Our noble young master'—
he, mean as a hound!

"And again, when the parson I spoke of came
here t'other day—
Out of church he is gentle, and pure as a
woman, and poor,
And the poverty is such a kingship, becomes
him so well,
That I called him 'Your Reverence' humbly;
I doubt it was wrong.

"There's another sin, too, on my conscience;
when we were first wed,
I was jealous with Janet, miscalled her a sin-
ner one day,
And I struck her! She lives with the angels
this many a year;
But I'll scarce dare to meet her, till Thou,
Lord, hast spoke to her first.

"I would fain make confession to Thee, Lord,
before I come hence;
But the children crowd round me with cry-
ing, and harass my soul.
If they would but be still for a moment until
I am gone,
And not thrust in their sighing while I am at
talk with the King.

"Well, what is it you want, then, Keziah?
speak quickly, my girl?
'Say good-by to us, father; nor mutter like
this in your sleep.'
Little lass! she is tender and fair, and the boys
are good boys;
I must help them from yonder. Good-by, lass!
Good-by, boys; good-by!"

—*Twilight Hours, by Sarah Williams.*

### MUSICAL ITEMS.

The following communication to the London *Athenæum* is of interest:—

—The *Athenæum*, I think, has already announced the intention of the Baron Alfred von Wolzogen to present, in his double capacity of theatre-director and man of letters, a revised, completed, and corercted edition of Mozart's *Don Juan*, with a new text, less flagrantly silly and vulgar than the German translation of D'Aponte's rhymes. That persons who have the audacity to bring common sense, artistic reverence, and literary accomplishment to the restoration of the masterpieces with which the world has been enriched by Genius, must expect the wrath of the stupid, the supine, and the self-interested, is a melancholy fact. How have we heard in years past Mr. Macready abused because he swept away from Shakespeare's plays the Cibber-trash of arrangement and alteration to which even glorious John Kemble and his more glorious sister, Mrs. Siddons, had submitted! What a storm of abuse was loosed by the would-be sapient in France against Mendelsgehn, because in his presidence over Beethoven's c minor Symphony he adopted the press correction in Beethoven's original score, which removed an excrescence of two bars from the *scherzo*—notified as such by the great man himself! It was just that very press-blunder (and no meaner lover of Beethoven than M. Berlioz maintained the astounding fact) which was a master-stroke of fancy and genius! Illustration after illustration of such a patent fact as the one stated crowd on the memory. Not to be tedious, however, let the fact be recorded, that the wicked Baron has dared the feat, lives to tell the tale, and to count a success quite as eminent as could have been expected by such a shameless and aristocratic malefactor. His text will shortly be published, and the music *literatim* from the original manuscript, which is in the possession of Madame Viardot. Of course, the many,

—who are convinced against their will,
will remain

—of the old opinion still,
The few, however, who hold their minds
open, and can bear to be proved in the wrong,
cannot but feel the obligation due to a labor
of love and truth such as is here announced.
As regards the new German words, German
audiences must decide on their value; and
German audiences, be it marked, are at once
more critical, more accomplished, and more
patient than any to be gathered in Italy,
France, or England.

—Madame Adelina Patti was announced to make her *rentrée* in Paris on the 30th of March. At her benefit at St. Petersburg she received from her admirers, as we learn from a private letter, a necklace and brooch valued at eighty thousand francs, in addition to hundreds of bouquets imported expressly from Nice and the Riviera. Russia must be a very *pays de Cocagne* for singers.

### Dramatic Items.

—"La Vierge Noire," by MM. Eugene Nus and Raoul Bravard, produced at the Gaité, Paris, is announced as a melodrama. It employs the old machinery of buried treasures, vaults, prisons into which people enter at will, secret chambers and the like, and has not a single incident which has not been used in a score of similar pieces. It obtained, however, a moderate success.

—The taste for the military drama is so nearly extinct in Paris that the genius of Alexandre Dumas cannot revive it. M. Dumas' new spectacle, *Les Blancs et les Bleus*, produced at the Châtelet, is a complete failure. Its scene is in Strasburg, in 1793. Among the characters introduced are "Generals Hoche" and "Pichegru," "Saint-Just," the "Goddess of Reason," and, strangest of all, "Charles Nodier, from whose 'Souvenirs de Jeunesse,' the plot is in part taken. "Schneider," the pro-consul, will not spare "Clotilde," the rich and lovely daughter of an emigrant, unless she will consent to marry him. She shrinks with horror from his proposals, and is saved by "Saint-Just," who, greatly to his own surprise, as we should suppose, finds himself acting as a beneficent *deus ex machinâ*, rewarding virtue in the person of "Clotilde," and sending vice, in the shape of "Schneider," to the scaffold. A curious feature in the performance is that the introduction into a drama of republicanism is permitted for the first time under the present Government.

—The first and second volumes of a "Histoire Universelle du Théâtre" have appeared in Paris. M. Alphonse Royer, the author has devoted fifteen years to this work, which, when completed, will be in five volumes. It recalls the "Histoire Universelle des Théâtres," which was published towards the close of the last century. The thirteen volumes of this work, which were all that appeared, carried the history of the French stage as far as the sixteenth century, and left that of all other countries untouched. M. Royer has published some sketches of dramatic literature at different epochs, which, it is supposed, will be included in his present work.


CARPETINGS, ETC.

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CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 3-4 wide.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS, VENETIANS for Halls and Stairs, DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc.

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HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

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OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
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IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. **No. 204** S. SECOND Street. 1 23 3m

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**CHAMPAGNE.**

**Kupferberg's Imperial,**

One of the finest WINES ever used in this country and among the most popular known in Russia.

Received direct through the agency, and for sale at the Agent's prices by

**SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,**

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

4 1 thstu3t PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. **115** S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

**CHAMPION SAFES!**

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
BOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

**FARREL, HERRING & CO.,**

**CHAMPION SAFES,**

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.**

In consequence of ill health I will sell my stock of

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

**No. 639 ARCH Street,**

And Two Very Superior Draught Horses, Wagon, Etc., for cash or in exchange for desirable Property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between 10 and 3 o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 9 tuthsim M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. **711** N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. **1238** MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. **45** S. TENTH Street.

TRUNKS.

**IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS**

All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
**N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.**

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.


### RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

### RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and | 9·00 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 11·50 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11·50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 3·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10·45 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express, 12 Night. | |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 8·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and | 7·10 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10·00 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 10·00 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 4·20 P. M. |
| Day Express | 4·20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·40 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

### RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

## M. Rouher and M. Emile Ollivier.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

M. Rouher must be accustomed by this time to the necessary though invidious office of throwing overboard the Jonah of the minute. In concert with his Imperial master he has reduced the process to a system. The appearance of the Minister of State, whether on the field of discussion or of action, usually heralds the disgrace of a colleague or the abandonment of a policy. There is no continuity between what he says or does and what has been said or done by any other member of the Government. The explanation of his conduct must usually be looked for in the attitude of the Opposition. He has learnt by intuition or practice the extreme point to which resistance can be pushed with safety, and his special function in the Cabinet seemingly is to announce when that point has been reached. Mr. Disraeli played a similar part more than once in the session of 1867, but M. Rouher has to include the country as well as the Legislature in his calculations, and the demands on his acuteness are so much the more serious in consequence. It is hard to say whether the Prefect of the Seine or the Minister of the Interior has most cause to smart under the latest exhibition of this useful talent. Baron Haussmann has been disowned, M. de Forcade La Roquette has been ignored. Neither sensation can be altogether pleasant, but perhaps of the two sufferers M. de Forcade La Roquette deserves commiseration most. The Perfect of the Seine may well have been startled at hearing that he, and not the Emperor, is responsible for the reconstruction of Paris. Still, when the first surprise was over, there was an appreciable dignity in the position thus unexpectedly assigned to him. To have spent £8,000,000 invests a man with some importance, even when he has been only an agent, and he certainly does not lose in this respect if it is suddenly discovered that he has been laying it out at his own pleasure. But the Minister of the Interior has no such consolation. He was suffered to defend the administration of Paris in the Corps Législatif, in the undisturbed belief that the Emperor had been the real architect of every new street. Acting on this theory, M. de Forcade La Roquette constructed an ingenious and even eloquent apology. He appealed directly to the vanity, and indirectly to the fears, of the French middle class. Under the empire Paris has become the capital of modern society, and the change in its exterior aptly symbolizes the exaltation of its position. The gaze of the civilized world is fixed in reverent admiration upon the straight streets and high houses which constitute the Napoleonic ideal of architectural grandeur. To be sure, a good many of them have been constructed in quarters where they are not wanted, but this does but establish the foresight of the government. These now deserted thoroughfares will one day be peopled, and if the work had been delayed a few years it would only have been more costly in the end. And then just think of the workmen it employs! What might all these skilled artisans have turned their thoughts to if their strong arms and active brains had been left without proper occupation? Who shall say how many insurrections Baron Haussmann may not have unwittingly suppressed? Take care of the building trade, and society will take care of itself. Nor is it only the men's working hours that have been thought of. Their own labor has been made the means of keeping them contented during their intervals of leisure. Those "objects of luxury" with which the critics of the Corps Législatif find so much fault are so many places of recreation for the artisan when the fatigues of the day are over. He has been building for himself as well as for others.

When M. Rouher rose, all this pretty theory fell to pieces. There was not a word in his speech about the advantages which Paris has derived from Baron Haussmann's administration. The most pronounced member of the opposition could not have shown a more icy indifference to those sentimental considerations on which the Minister of the Interior has rested his case. Instead of defending what the Emperor had done, he boldly denied that he had done it. To make the Sovereign responsible for the administration of the city of Paris "is to commit a deplorable error." The idea of a regenerated Paris may have been the Emperor's; but it is the execution of the idea that is now subjected to attack, and the responsibility of this lies with those who undertook the work. Having thus shifted the possible blame from the Emperor's shoulders to those of Baron Haussmann, M. Rouher could afford to say a word or two in extenuation of his scapegoat's conduct. The impression left by his speech is that, in his opinion, the Prefect has rather muddled away money than otherwise, but that his intentions have been honest all along. The prerogatives of the Legislature have been too often disregarded, "but the mistake will not occur again." Perhaps the present is not the right time for contracting a fresh loan, and it is natural that the Corps Législatif should be indisposed to leave it to Baron Haussmann to determine when that time has arrived. The necessities of the case will be best met by allowing the Government to authorize the loan when it shall seem expedient. M. Ollivier has said, with some truth, that it is essential to the success of M. Rouher's method that he should have the last word; and, if his speech had not come, as it usually does, at the close of the debate, the result could hardly have been claimed as a triumph by the opposition. The real concession offered by M. Rouher was extremely small. It was invested with some importance by the fact that it was made in the teeth of a fellow-Minister, but when viewed apart from this accidental circumstance it scarcely amounts to anything. It is well that the prerogative of the Chamber should be respected for the future, but the value of the promise is a good deal lessened by its being virtually dependent on the willingness of the Deputies to leave the hands of the Government wholly untied. Indeed, a little reflection seems to have convinced the Opposition that M. Rouher's surrender was only one in appearance. Three days later, when the report of the committee again came before the Chamber, the Left supported an amendment in favor of a direct and immediate loan rather than one to be contracted through the medium of the Crédit Foncier and under the control of the Government. A division was insisted on, and though the Government had a large majority, yet the minority were able to command 97 votes.

It certainly looks as if M. Rouher's position in the Cabinet, of which he is the moving principle, was on the eve of being seriously compromised. The publication of M. Ollivier's narrative of his negotiations with the Emperor in connection with the famous letter of the 19th of January helps to make it clearer what this position really is. In the beginning of 1867 the Emperor was halting between two opinions, and this is probably a fairly accurate description of him in the beginning of 1869. At one time he inclines to the "crowning of the edifice;" at another he fears that if he loses his hold on the country, he may not be able to get it again if he wants it. When he made his overtures to M. Ollivier, the first of these feelings was uppermost, and his desire to secure the Opposition deputy as a Minister probably implied an intention of dismissing M. Rouher, who represents the opposite idea. But the influence of the Minister of State proved too great to be overthrown, and the leading object of the Government during the two years which have since elapsed has been to maintain the *status quo*. The means which M. Rouher prefers for the attainment of this end are eminently elastic. He showed the utmost civility to M. Ollivier when it was on the cards that he might supplant him any day, and he will dismiss with equal composure a colleague whose only offense has been a too strict execution of his own instructions. Why he has opposed himself so unreservedly—remembering some of his recent displays, one might almost add, so passionately—to any reconciliation of the empire with liberty cannot be said with certainty. It may be that he distrusts his own aptitude for a new system, and fears that its adoption would throw the Emperor irrecoverably into the hands of some parliamentary politician. It may be that he distrusts his countrymen, and is genuinely convinced that the empire cannot dispense with the safeguards to which it has been accustomed for seventeen years. Whatever may be his motive, there seems to be little doubt that he has identified himself too closely with repressive legislation to be chosen as the instrument for carrying out any other. If the Emperor wishes to change his policy he must change his instruments also. That His Majesty feels this himself is rendered extremely probable by M. Ollivier's revelations. The letter of the 19th of January showed how strongly the Emperor's mind was leaning in the direction of liberal reforms; the extent to which it has remained a dead letter ever since proves his unwillingness to dispense with M. Rouher. But to play such a part as the Minister of State has chosen for himself requires something more than a succession of doubtful victories. A constitutional minister may be content with a working majority, however small; the minister of an absolute sovereign must annihilate as well as defeat opposition. It is his failure to do this consistently that constitutes the danger of M. Rouher's potition, and M. Maupas' recent crusade in favor of a responsible ministry is sufficient evidence that M. Ollivier will not want successors among Bonapartists as well as among democrats.

## *FOREIGN ITEMS.*

—The French papers attribute a *mot* to Lamartine, for which, had he been still alive, they would scarcely, we should think, have liked to make him responsible. Some one asked the poet whether he was not spending too much money in advertising his publications. "No," he is reported to have answered, "advertisements are absolutely necessary. Even Divine worship" (in the original, *le bon Dieu*) "needs advertising. Otherwise what is the meaning of church bells?"

—It is well known that a strong desire prevails among the more liberal and progressive members of the universities to shake off the exclusive clerical ascendancy which has hitherto cramped their energies and diminished their natural influence. A step has just been taken in this direction by the fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, which will probably be followed by other colleges. There is at present no express rule against the provostship being held by a layman, but certain clerical benefices which go with it practically amount to a prohibition. The object of the bill which has just been introduced into the House of Lords is first to disannex those benefices from the provostship, then to exchange them for livings, and to apply part of the proceeds of the latter to make up the income of the provostship, which would then be open equally to laymen and clergymen. One of the benefices in question is a canonry in Rochester Cathedral, involving, of course, the usual three months' residence; and the other is the rectorship of an important parish (Burleigh, in Essex) of 3,000 or 4,000 acres, with an income of £1800. It is, of course, obviously impossible for the provost of an Oxford college even to pretend to discharge the duties of a distant canonry and rectory in a proper manner.

—Complaints are louder than ever in the theatrical world of Paris against that impost for the benefit of the poor which presses so hard on the theatres, and to which more than one of the recent bankruptcies has been attributed. The tax owes its origin to a decree of Louis XIV, dated February 25, 1699, which, on the ground that plays and operas ought to contribute a portion of their "considerable profits" to works of charity, directed that a sixth part of the receipts should be appropriated to the poor. To any reasoning that may be based on this decree the opponents of the tax object, that it was made at a time when there were but two or three theatres in Paris, and on the assumption that these enterprises were large profitable. In 1713 the tax was extended to the dramatic performances at the then fashionable fairs of St. Germain and St. Laurent. In 1718, by a decree of the Regent, a ninth was added to the sixth for the especial advantage of the Hôtel Dieu, and in 1744 the amount was fixed at one quarter. This enormous burden continued for several years, but in 1791 the tax was suppressed altogether. However, on the 11th Nivose of the year IV (January 1, 1796), a decree appeared which invited all the managers of Paris and the departments to give a monthly performance, the profits of which, after payment of all expenses, were to be given to the poor, and authorizing them to treble their prices on such occasions. This decree was followed by another of the 7th Frimaire V (November 27, 1796), which ordered that for the following six months the directors of public entertainments should receive, in addition to the price of admission paid by every spectator, a premium of "2 sols per livre" (10 per cent.), to be applied to charitable purposes. Then the authorities evidently wished to impress the public with the notion that they were shifting the burden from one pair of shoulders to another, though in reality it remained where it was, though less oppressive than in early days. Renewed from time to time, for successive terms of six months, the 10 per cent. tax was rendered permanent by an imperial decree of December 29, 1809. Then, however, it is remarked that about two years previously the theatres, which had been forty in number, had been suddenly reduced by the imperial fiat to eight, four of which were liberally "subventioned." Thus, the burden was counterbalanced by an incalculable advantage. In 1848 an attempt was made to reduce the tax to 5 per cent., but it was not carried out, and though by the decree of January 5, 1864, the "Liberty of the Theatres" was declared, the principles of the year V are maintained in all their rigor. In England scarcely a person would be found to defend this monstrous tax, which consists in making one small branch of industry contribute exceptionally towards the benefit of the entire community.

—The Vicksburg *Times* says that mint juleps and gin-cocktails were drunk in Natchez in the year 1808. A copy of the Natchez *Gazette* of that year indirectly refers to the fact.

—A Memphis jury having convicted a prisoner of murdering a man who is still alive, found themselves in a quandary whether to rescind their verdict or let the prisoner kill his man and justify it.


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| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $208,500·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,800·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad) | 50,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375·06 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 138,594·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,500·00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,250·00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,050·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee) | 20,625·00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan | 21,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031·25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock | 15,000·00 |
| 10,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,200·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500·00 |
| 20,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock | 15,000·00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties | 207,900·00 |
| $1,109,900 Par. | Cost, $1,093,604·26. | Market value, $1,150,335·25 |
| | Real Estate | 26,000·00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurance made | 322,486·94 |
| | Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | 40,178·88 |
| | Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value | 1,813·00 |
| | Cash in bank $116,150·08 | |
| | Cash in drawer 413·65 | 116,563·73 |
| | | $1,647,367·80 |

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This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

GAS COOKING STOVES!

An article that should be in possession of every housekeeper. Price, from $1·50 to $5. For sale by

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
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A New Gas Apparatus for Heating Irons for Curling Hair. Price $1·25. For sale by

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4 6 6t No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth3

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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

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PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 15 3p

AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 548 North Fortieth street, Mantua.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 North Fortieth Street, north of Lancaster avenue, Mantua, handsome furniture, including elegant walnut and brocatelle drawing-room suits, centre-table, superior sitting-room and dining-room furniture, superior walnut chamber furniture, elegant rosewood Steinway upright grand piano, fine French plate pier mirror, French china, hair mattresses, 3 large basso reliefs, "Seasons," handsome Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 4 3 5§

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 4 3 5§

Included in this sale will be found:—

600 pieces white piques, from medium to very high cost.
1000 pieces white shirting linens of a well-known bleach.
700 dozen woven shirts, fancy plaits, in all qualities.
1500 dozen white linen table-cloths of superior quality.
300 pieces 7-4 and 8-4 loom table diaper.
300 pieces 9-4 and 12-4 bleached linen sheetings.
200 pieces huck and diaper towels.
20 pieces bleached table damask.
20 pieces bleached linen doyles.

3800 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

300 pieces India striped twills.
500 pieces brocaded brilliants.
500 pieces Swiss checks.
600 pieces Swiss Satin stripes.
400 pieces plain nainsooks.
500 pieces Victoria lawns.
200 pieces swiss mulls.
600 pieces white jaconets.
200 pieces tape stripes.

4100 DOZEN L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS.

2000 dozen 3-4 hemmed linen cambric handkerchiefs.
2000 " 5-8 plain " " "
100 " 3-4 hem stitched " " "

N. B.—We invite your particular attention to the above line of white goods, handkerchiefs, piques, goods, &c., of a well-known and popular make. From the complete assortment of qualities, and the superior finish of the goods, the sale will be a prominent feature in this season's offerings. The goods are all fresh, and are presented with the full assurance of meeting your special consideration and approval. 4 5 3§

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 6 5§

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SALE OF FIRST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

On Friday Morning,

April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a full and general assortment of best quality extra triple silver-plated ware, comprising chased and plain tea sets, urns, goblets, castors, salvers, ice pitchers, epergnes, cake baskets, cake stands, napkin rings, spoons, forks, etc. [4 7 2§

Open for examination early on the morning of sale.

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

On Friday Evening,

April 9, at ½ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, a collection of modern pictures, all by American artists, comprising landscapes, marines, river and mountain views, figure pieces, etc., all elegantly framed.

Sale without reserve. [4 7 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Large Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street,
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, CANTON CHINA, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large stock of superior new and second-hand household furniture. [4 7 2§

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge.

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

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# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## RELIGIOUS.

**Conference of the East German Methodist Episcopal Church.**

The East German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in this city this morning, at the Girard Avenue German Methodist Episcopal Church. This is one of five German Conferences in the United States. The work of God among the Germans has been a glorious success in the domestic missionary work of this Church. It was not until 1835 that a mission was established for their special benefit. Rev. William Nast was providentially fitted to open this work. Having spent a number of years in one of the universities in his fatherland — a student in every sense of the word — he sought a home in this country. Here he embraced the truth as it is in Jesus, and was made a partaker in the grace of life. The same Spirit that liberated, placed him under the necessity of preaching that gospel to others which had become the power of God to his own salvation. In 1835 his name was entered upon the list of itinerant Methodist preachers, and he was appointed a missionary to the Germans of Cincinnati. Thus commenced a mission which, under the blessing of God, has been, considering all things, the most brilliant and successful of all missions since the days of the apostles, and in the prosecution of which, during the space of thirty-three years, in the conversion of souls and accessions to the Church, more has been accomplished than has resulted from the labors of all the churches during a period of fifty years for the conversion of China and India. The German work, as now arranged, comprises four conferences and part of another, seventeen presiding elders' districts, and two hundred and seventy-one pastoral charges. In 1867 all the presiding elders' districts (seventeen) and one hundred and sixty-six circuits and stations were missions, receiving aid from the funds of the Missionary Society. The missionaries are 306; members and probationers, 27,684; local preachers, 316; churches, 423; value of church property, $2,203,061; parsonages, 183; value, $194,365; missionary collections, $14,405.

The East German Conference embraces the work in East Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, also New England, with Maryland. The Conference will be in session till Monday evening. The presiding officer, Bishop Simpson, is well known in our city. He has taken a deep interest in the work of the Germans, and is greatly beloved by them.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Simpson in the chair. He opened the exercises by reading the twenty-third Psalm in German. After which Rev. John Swahlen and Rev. C. Jost led in prayer. Roll called, when some forty answered to their names. Rev. C. Jost was unanimously elected secretary; assistant, Rev. Lewis Wallen. Hour of meeting fixed from 9 till 12 o'clock, preceded by half an hour spent in religious services.

The following committees were appointed:—

Stewards—J. G. Lutz, C. Blinn, J. Kindler.
Necessitous Cases—C. F. Grimm, C. Deininger, J. Kolk.
Public Worship—J. W. Freund.
Missions—J. Swahler, H. Kasterdick.
Tract Cause—G. Able, J. Seidel, and P. Stahl.
Education—J. C. Deiringer, G. Abele, T. Kindley.
Temperance—J. Kolb, G. Mayer, T. Y. Wolf.
Bible Cause—F. W. Dinger, J. G. Fritch, F. W. Happmann.
Post Offices—W. H. Karth, F. Glenk.
Sunday Schools—P. Quattlander, W. H. Kurth, C. A. Brockmein.
Church Extension—C. Blinn, J. W. Freund, C. Hafnagge.
On Minutes—The Secretaries.
To nominate Speakers for next Conference—C. F. Grimm, J. Y. Wolf, J. Lutz.

The following visiting brethren were introduced to the Conference—Rev. A. Atwood, Rev. C. Corke, D. D.; Rev. W. B. Wood, Rev. J. D. Patterson, Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, Rev. T. F. Meredith, Rev. J. W. Jackson, and Rev. G. W. Lybrand, of the Philadelphia Conference.

Rev. Mr. Goebel, of the Evangelical Association, Rev. P. Melling, A. M., from the Texas Conference, who will take work in this Conference.

The following brethren were continued on trial, Presiding Elders having represented characters passed and committees of examination reported:—T. Hartmann, W. Schluter, F. W. Brese, F. Hartman, H. Kunst, and A. Flam.

The following of the Third Year Class—P. Handiges, C. Rehrogge, W. Kurth, P. Quattlander.

Fourth Year Class—Elected to Elders' orders—F. W. Hoppman and C. Brockmier.

Special Committees—Ordered.

On German Publications—C. Blinn, J. W. Freund, and F. W. Dinger.

To Collect Funds for Minutes—G. Abele and C. Blinn.

On Travelling Expenses—J. Siedel, J. Kolb, and J. Abele.

On Memoirs—J. Sunklen, J. Sauter, C. Jost.

Rev. J. B. Dobbins, of the New Jersey Conference, was introduced to the Conference by the Chair.

The examination of Elders was taken up.

Rev. H. Kasterdick, Presiding Elder of the New York district, represented his district in prosperous condition. This district takes in New England, New York city and vicinity. Poughkeepsie and Rochester, N. Y., become self-sustaining stations.

C. Blinn, F. Gratz, asked for supernumerary relation, without appointment.

Characters passed of C. Blinn, J. Seidel, L. Wallen, P. G. Gratz, C. F. Grinn, G. Mayer, J. C. Lutz, J. C. Deininger, F. W. Dinger.

Philadelphia District—J. Swahlen, P. Elder, represented his district, and the characters of the following brethren were passed:—J. W. Freund, J. Y. Wolf, J. G. Fritz, P. Stahl, G. Abele, J. Jost, J. Kolb.

Resolutions read as passed by Felicity Street Church, New Orleans, in regard to Rev. P. Molling's removal to this Conference were read, expressing satisfaction with Rev. P. Molling's conduct, sorrow at his leaving, and commending him to his brethren North.

First question taken up, Who are admitted on trial? pending which the Conference adjourned.

THE GRAND CHAMBER, Order of Knights of Friendship, held their annual session at their hall, Tenth and Spring Garden streets, on the afternoon and evening of April 6. The following Grand Companions were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—G. Sir R. M., D. Corey Lloyd, M. D.; G. S. Champion, John C. Myers, Esq.; G. J. Champion, E. E. Marston, Esq.; G. Master of Rites, George N. Corson, Esq.; G. Rec. Sec., Mark G. Kerr, M. D.; G. Fin. Sec., R. P. Nichuals, Esq.; G. Treasurer, George N. Smith, Esq. At 10 P. M. the harmonious and pleasant session was closed, when the Grand Companions proceeded to the house of Mr. John A. Maharg, Coates street, below Ninth, and partook of a sumptuous repast, gotten up in Mr. Maharg's well-known style.

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT at the Mammoth Velocipede Institute this evening. The champions of New York and Pennsylvania will, on this great occasion, electrify the audience with their daring feats on the bycycle, and contend for the supremacy of the States. Twenty amateur riders, under fifteen years of age, will have an exciting race for valuable prizes. Sergeant Burk, from New York, will perform his wonderful "Lightning Zouave Drill;" making altogether the finest entertainment of the season, which none should fail to witness.

RESIGNED.—Sergeant William H. Johnson, of the Eighth district police, has resigned, to take the Assistant Assessorship of the Fourth district. Mr. Johnson was appointed on the police force in May, 1858, and since that time has rendered the city efficient service. He was an officer much respected by those under him.

LARCENY OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Howard Atkinson was arrested yesterday for the larceny of carpenters tools from Mr. George Robinson's, whose place of business is at Twentieth and Brown streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was committed for trial.

FOUND DEAD.—Louis Wepner, aged forty-five years, was found dead in a shed at No. 1021 North Fourth street yesterday. Deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and had made the shed his home. He was last seen on Monday afternoon. The Coroner has charge of the body.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Brother Ricci's comic opera of *Crispino e la Comare* will be performed this evening, with Miss Kellogg and Signor Ronconi as the cobbler and his wife. To-morrow *Don Giovanni* will be given, and at the matinee on Saturday, *Faust*.

OPERA BOUFFE.—The subscription book for Mr. J. Grau's series of *opera bouffe*, to commence on Wednesday, April 14, is now open at the Academy of Music. The season is limited to ten nights and two matinees. This morning the opening sale of reserved seats for any night took place at the Academy of Music, and at W. H. Boner & Co's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. The price is fixed at $1, without extra charge for reserved seats. The opening night will be *Genevieve de Brabant*, with all the rich costumes with which it was originally produced in New York.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Miriam's Crime* and the burlesque of *Ixion* will be performed this evening. Mr. Felix Rogers will have a benefit to-morrow.

The extravaganza of *The Forty Thieves* is in active preparation.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *School* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be given this evening.

Last evening Mr. Fisk, the amusing representative of "King Francis," was presented by a party of Cubans with the flag of Free Cuba. The flag was a handsome affair, made of silk, and twenty inches long. The hearty applause of the audience indicated very clearly that the Cuban patriots have the cordial sympathies of the people.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Professor St. Jean will execute a number of his wonderful feats in magic this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Arab troupe of acrobats will appear this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a performance at the Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their last concert of the season at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. Miss Alida Topp, the violinist; Mr. Rudolph Hennig, violoncellist; and the Young Mennerchor Society will appear.

Mozart's Symphony in E flat, No. 3, will be performed; also, Rossini's overture to *William Tell*. The last public rehearsal will take place at Horticultural Hall on Friday afternoon.


DRY GOODS.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

No. 123 N. NINTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH.

Now open, from CASH AUCTION.

20 pieces double-width Poplin, 50c.; same goods selling on Eighth street at 75c., and they say cheap.

Also, one case of Stripe Poplin, 20c. per cent. less than Eighth street prices.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

50 pieces white pique, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1; greatest bargains ever offered.

1000 yards best Calicoes, 12½c.; cheap.

500 yards pure Mohair, double width, 25c.; cost 65c., gold.

20 pieces French Chintz, 37½c., selling on Eighth street for 50c.

10 pieces 8-4 Bleached Table Linen, 95c.; selling on Eighth street for $1·15.

100 pieces Plaid Nainsook, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45 50c.; cheap.

200 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 12½, 15, 18, 22, 25 to 50c.

20 pieces fine Shirred Muslin, 75c.; low.

Large lot of Neckties, 12½, 15, 25, 38, 45, 50c.; half price.

10 dozen black and white Balmorals, 50c.

Bankrupt stock dress goods will be closed out at ruinous loss.

OPEN TO-DAY,

3000 pairs of the celebrated St. Lucas Kid Gloves, all the new shades and sizes, the same make we have sold so many thousand pairs of, every pair guaranteed, at $1·15, $1·25.

All we ask is one call.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

No. 123 N. NINTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH.

Regulators of Retail Prices.

N. B.—25 pieces black Alpaca, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 75c. to $1; all 25 per cent. less than Eighth street prices; guaranteed.

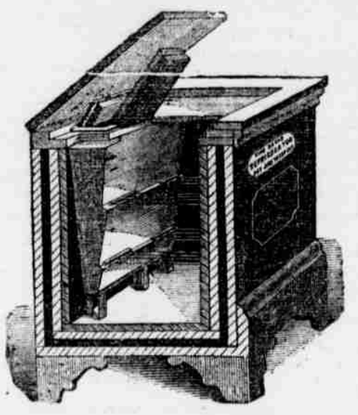
SMALL PROFITS! QUICK SALES!

And turn the nimble sixpence often is the true motto.

4 8 thstu3t EXSTEIN & HAINES.

REFRIGERATORS.

THE DAVIS REERIGERATOR.



MILK KEPT PERFECTLY SWEET FOR TWENTY DAYS.

DELICATE FRUITS of all kinds kept by this method for any length of time desired.

In any one or all of its combined qualities we challenge the world to PRODUCE ITS EQUAL.

CALL AND SEE IT IN WORKING ORDER AT

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

1t4p PROPRIETORS.

HARDWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF

HARDWARE!!!

HENRY L. ELDER & SON,

No. 1321 MARKET Street.

2700 kegs Nails, Brads, and Spikes, $5 per keg.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete, 75 cents.
5000 dozen 1¾ inch Frame Pulleys, 26 cents per dozen.
365 dozen 3-inch Narrow Butts, 65 cents per dozen pair.
419 dozen 3x3 Broad Butts, $1·20 per dozen pair.
OLIVER AMES' No. 2 Shovels, $13·50 per dozen.
A large assortment of HARDWARE at low prices. 3 2tuths2m4p

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A handsome Country Seat, on the west side of Bethlehem turnpike road, fourth house north of railroad depot, containing six acres.

Mansion (44 feet front) of pointed stone, replete with every convenience—stable and gardener's house, greenhouse, grapery (in bearing), ice-house (filled), etc. Fruit and flower gardens, well stocked with choice fruits in bearing; vegetable garden, hot-beds, etc.; pear orchard in bearing; apple trees, etc.

The whole place handsomely graded and planted with choice evergreens, etc., and in order for immediate occupancy. Apply to

W. E. LITTLETON, No. 514 WALNUT Street,
Or J. MULFORD, Chesnut Hill. 4 3 stuth6t

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HODLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address

J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET, for Store or Office.

Also,

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 31 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 11 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE (1). GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 8, THIRD (3) KELLOGG NIGHT. CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Second joint appearance of MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG AND GIORGIO RONCONI, LOTTI, ANTONUCCI, BARILI, ETC. TO-MORROW (Friday) April 9, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE. KELLOGG. THREE PRIMA DONNAS ON THE SAME EVENING. MOZART'S IMMORTAL WORK, DON GIOVANNI. FAREWELL IN AMERICA OF MAD. LA GRANGE. MISS ISABELLA McCULLOCH AS ELVIRA. GIORGIO RONCONI IN HIS GREAT ROLE OF LEPORELLO. LOTTI, ORLANDINI, BARILI, DUBREUIL, AND MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. SATURDAY, April 10, GRAND FAREWELL KELLOGG MATINEE. FAUST. Reserved Seats to the Matinee.....$1·50 Seats at the Academy, and at Mr. C. W. Trumpler's, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA BOUFFE. LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU. J. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY, From the Theatre Francais, New York. Opening Night, WEDNESDAY, April 14, When will be presented, for the first time in Philadelphia, Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. On which occasion the two great Prima Donnas, Madame ROSE BELL and M'lle DESCLAUZAS, will jointly appear on the same evening, in conjunction with all the celebrated artists of Mr. Grau's Company, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgion, M. Massey, M. Deligne, M. Rivenez, M. Chopin, M'lle Gueretti, M'lle Regard. Powerful Choruses, Grand Orchestra, Rich Costumes, and splendid *mise en scene*. Musical Director and Conductor.....Robert Stoepel Notwithstanding the enormous expenses which attend these performances, the prices of admission have been fixed as follows:—General admission, $1; seats can be secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats for any performances can now be secured at the Academy and at William H. Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 8, THE LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION, MISS JENNY WILLMORE, MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE, and the celebrated and versatile Comedian, MR. FELIX ROGERS, of the new Adelphi, Royal, and St. James' Theatres, London, who will appear in Burnard's Extravaganza of IXION; Or, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. IXION.....MISS JENNY WILLMORE JUNO.....MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE MINERVA.....MR. FELIX ROGERS To commence with H. T. Craven's Drama of MIRIAM'S CRIME. In Rehearsal—THE FORTY THIEVES.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the wonderful performances of the incomparable Prof. ST. JEAN, Prof. ST. JEAN, King of Conjurors. No traps or confederates. His son, E. EMANUEL ST. JEAN, also appears. MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents. EVENING, 75, 50, and 25 cents. MONDAY, THE "BREHAN BELL-RINGERS."

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE INSTITUTE, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets.—Master CARLISLE, "who is matched against FRED. HANLON to ride for one thousand dollars," who will give an exhibition of Velocipede Riding at the above institute this evening. Admission, 25 cents. [1t] J. W. POST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy music paper, 4 pages—colored titles, music, and words. Price five cents each; the whole sixty mailed for $3·00.

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59. MABEL WALTZ.
58. THE SMILE OF MEMORY.
57. SWEET HEART.
56. BOOT-BLACK'S SONG.
55. LADY MINE.
54. FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.
53. THOSE TASSELS ON THE BOOTS.
52. PRETTY BIRD.
51. WHY WANDERING HERE?
50. CALL ME THEIR OWN.
49. LE SABRE DE MON PERE.
48. WOODSIDE WALTZ AND POLKA.
47. HOME, SWEET HOME. Instrumental.
46. PERICHOLE'S LETTER.
45. THE MOONLIT SEA.
44. ST. NICHOLAS GALOP.
43. VELOCIPEDE JOHNNY.
42. GENS D'ARMES DUETT.
41. GEMS FROM ORPHEE.
40. BELLES OF BROADWAY.
39. FLYING TRAPEZE.
38. TOWER OF LOVE. Instrumental.
37. SUSAN'S STORY.
36. I WILL NOT ASK TO PRESS THAT CHEEK.
35. THE ROSY WREATH.
34. THE LIFE BOAT.
33. THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sacred.
32. BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
31. IXION GALOP.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.
29. UP IN A BALLOON.
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
24. STILL I'LL LOVE THEE.
23. WALTZING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazurka.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
16. HIS LOVE SHINES OVER ALL. Sacred.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
10. SKATING RINK POLKA.
9. CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
8. FOUNTAIN OF TEARS.
7. I REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
6. GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE.
5. NOT FOR JOSEPH.
4. BLUE EYES.
3. WE'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.
2. WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN?
1. CAPTAIN JINKS.

The above can be obtained at the music, book, and periodical stores, or by enclosing the price, FIVE CENTS EACH, to the publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, No. 98 Spring street and No. 24 Beekman street, New York; No. 144 Vine street, Cincinnati; and No. 22 School street, Boston. 4 7 2t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the construction of the following three-feet Sewers, viz.:—On Third street, between Race and Branch streets; Warren street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; Twelfth street, from Monterey to Race street; thence westward on Race street to Jacoby street; and on Eighth street, from Master street to the north curb line of Columbia avenue; and for the following two-feet-six-inch Sewers, viz.:—On Lancaster street, from Market to Thirty-third street, and on Tasker street, from Sixth to Seventh street.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 4 8 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE. FRANKFORD ARSENAL, April 7, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 24, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hindquarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, 4 8 6t First Lieut, Ord., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. S.


# THIRD EDITION

# WASHINGTON.

## The President on Reconstruction in the Southern States—The Status of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

## Affairs in Virginia—The State Offices.

*FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Elections in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Reconstruction Committee at its meeting this morning had under consideration the message of the President relative to Virginia and Mississippi, although the subject was not technically before the committee. It was discussed in all its phases. Finally, it was unanimously agreed to report the joint resolution of Farnsworth, already before the House, relative to holding the election in Virginia, and to append thereto a similar provision with regard to Mississippi and Texas. This met the approval of the Democrats on the committee, as well as the Republicans. The President is authorized to provide for holding elections to submit the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to the people at such time as he deems best, and in such manner as he thinks proper. He may either submit the constitution as a whole or in part. Butler will endeavor to report this to the House to-day, and as it meets the approval of both Democrats and a majority of the Republicans, it is thought it will go through without much opposition or delay.

Brooks has already, with the knowledge of the action of the committee before him, withdrawn his motion to refer the message to the Judiciary Committee. It is thought there will be no necessity for rescinding the resolution of adjournment, and both houses will get away on Saturday, as already arranged. Butler had a long interview with the President to-day before the Reconstruction Committee met, and, it is understood, was perfectly satisfied that Grant would take care of the elections to be held in the unreconstructed States. With this understanding, he favors the recommendations of the message. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate had the same subject under discussion, and it is said there was quite an exciting time over it in the committee. They finally agreed not to take any action on the subject of reconstruction or on the recommendations of the message. This action may cause a delay on the House proposition in the Senate, and may defeat it.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

**Naval Orders.**

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Lieutenant-Commander E. J. Dickinson is ordered to the Hydrographic Office on the 1st of May next.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Rowland has been directed to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the Miantonomoh.

Besides, the President had full power under existing laws to submit the Constitutions of Virginia to the people, and there was no need for further legislation on the subject. The same was true of Mississippi.

Ensigns Uriel Lebree and C. R. Meeker are ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Paymaster A. E. Watson is appointed president of a board, and Paymasters Pettit and James Fulton members, to examine Paymaster C. F. Guild, Passed Assistant Paymaster M. R. Cushing, and Assistant Paymaster C. E. Boggs, for promotion.

*THE STATE LEGISLATURE.*

**Senate.**

HARRISBURG, April 8.

Mr. McCandless read a bill in place relating to mortgages. It compels mortgagees, when the mortgage is paid, to enter satisfaction on the record, and applies only to Philadelphia.

Mr. Connell, one providing for the payment of damages awarded John Bastian and Alexander Carl, by reason of the occupation of their land by State troops.

Mr. White, one relating to navigation. This bill is as follows:—

Be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, nor for any judge thereof, sitting at Nisi Prius, to receive or entertain any application by or from any alien to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States or any of them, nor to admit any alien to become such citizen upon application heretofore made.

Mr. Turner read a bill annexing part of of the borough of Dunmore, Luzerne county, to Scranton, and dividing the territory annexed into the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards.

The bill fixing the number of transcribing clerks of the Senate at five and of assistant messenger at one passed.

The Judiciary General Committee reported, with a negative recommendation, the bill repealing the imprisonment clause in the Sunday Liquor law of February 26, 1855.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, the act incorporating the College of Pharmacy, and the one incorporating the Pennsylvania Assurance Company were all reported as committed.

**House of Representatives.**

Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery, called the attention of the House to an article in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which stated that he had been bought with a price to give his vote against a certain bill, and that he had betrayed his party. Mr. McMiller denounced the author of the article as a base liar and scoundrel.

The Senate bill repealing the act authorizing the sale of the property of any incorporated company upon bonds with like effect as if sold upon the mortgage, was passed.

A joint resolution of the House, authorizing the Civil Code Commissioners to print two thousand copies of their bills passed.

The House bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas so as to allow them to grant charters to mutual insurance companies passed.

An act to authorize the formation of co-operative societies passed.

House bill exempting moneys loaned upon judgments mortgages, notes, and articles of agreement from taxation except for State purposes, was defeated.

House bill providing a new mode of assessing land damages for gas and water companies passed.

House bill to appoint commissioners to treat with New Jersey for the cession of jurisdiction over Petty's Island was defeated.

House bill authorizing and empowering the officers of banks to open all packages left on special or secret deposit and to send statements to the Auditor-General was defeated.

House bill authorizing the Governor to sell or exchange military stores was considered.

Mr. Beans moved to give the old State arms to the struggling band of Cuban heroes. Ruled out of order.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House are favorably disposed towards the Insurance bill introduced by Mr. Hong, and which was intended to release the State tax on foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, on condition that other States relinquish the tax upon Pennsylvania companies, and thus establish a comity of interest. The bill can readily be passed through the House, but it is too late in the session to urge it before the Senate, and it will therefore lay over until next year.

*FROM VIRGINIA.*

**The Oystermen Oppose the Collection of the State Revenue—Action of General Webb.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—For a long time it has been impossible to collect the taxes levied by the State against the oystermen who infest the waters of Virginia. The amount uncollected amounts to thousands of dollars. Whenever the civil officers attempt to collect the tax the oystermen show fight and drive them off. This has gone so far that General Webb has determined to enforce the law, and this morning has sent a party to Tangier Island for the purpose of making a collection, should the oystermen resist the civil officers.

The commander at Norfolk is instructed to lend all aid in his power. General Webb is determined to have the laws faithfully executed in this and every other particular. A lively time may be expected. By an old order of General Grant those who have been removed from office by the military authority cannot be reinstated. The authorities here are troubled considerably with applications from removed men.

It is feared that the cold snap experienced last night has hurt the peach crop.

*FROM CHICAGO.*

**Arrest of a Catholic Priest for Forgery—The U. P. R. R. Celebration.**

CHICAGO, April 8.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Rev. Mr. Marshall, a Catholic priest, on a charge of forgery. It is said that Marshall forged the name of his predecessor, Rev. Mr. Albert, to an express receipt, receiving a quantity of wines, grapes, etc., intended for the latter gentleman.

Another citizens' meeting was held at the Tremont House last evening, looking to the grand celebration on the occasion of the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad. Nothing was done but the appointment of a sub-committee of seven, who are to report hereafter, and a committee of one hundred, who are to have charge of the whole subject. There is a strong feeling here in favor of the celebration, which will eclipse everything heretofore given.

*FROM BOSTON.*

**Destruction of an Old Landing.**

BOSTON, April 8.—Business in this city is entirely suspended to-day, in the observance of the annual fast.

The old Bromfield House being about to be demolished, a farewell dinner was given within it last night, complimentary to and in commemoration of its pleasant associations. Among the old patrons present, and participating in the festivities, were ex-President Pierce, Rev. Drs. Hague and Stowe, George S. Hilliard, Peleg Chandler, Mayor Shurtleff, Marshall P. Wilder, and other well known citizens.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.**

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

Edward Dugan, a little boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon a child. In a difficulty with other boys he threw an oyster-shell, which struck the child in the right eye and destroyed its sight.

Edward McNulty pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon a lady, with intent to kill. While under the influence of rum, he attacked her with a knife, and inflicted an ugly gash upon her head. The lady is the prisoner's sister, and has for a long time taken care of his child and himself; but of late a quarrel occurred between them, and the attack was made. He said he was laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, but of this there was no evidence. Sentenced to the County Prison for fifteen months.

Hugh Taggart, a boy, was convicted of the larceny of three chickens. Sentenced to County Prison for two months.

William H. Williams, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. Sentenced to County Prison for two months.

John Brookman and John Henessy, two paupers, were victed of larceny. They were inmates of the Almshouse, and it was proven that they ran away from the institution, taking with them a quantity of clothing belonging to the steward's store. Sentenced to County Prison for four months.

John Fleck was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee of two trunks and a quantity of clothing, the proof being that he held the trunks as security for a board bill, in pursuance of an agreement with the prosecutor.

**District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.**

Hopkins vs. Prowattani. An action on a book account to recover for repairs put upon the Log Cabin tavern at Wissahickon. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $671·12.

Seyfert, McManes & Co. vs. Convery & Brother. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs, $596·38.

Christopher H. Jacoby, to use, vs. Frederick F. Jacoby, defendant, and Sylvester Wunder, garnishee. An attachment execution to recover money in the hands of the garnishee. Verdict for the plaintiff, $1143·03, in the hands of the garnishee, $681·80.

**District Court, No. 2—Judge Strond.**

Wright et al. Building Inspectors vs. Beatty & Lattmann. An action to recover a penalty. Before reported. Jury out.

John Nevit & Sons vs. Thorn & Speise. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs, $146·25.

Frederick E. Granlick vs. Daniel Schleck, defendant, and George W. Pedrick, garnishee. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff, $244·74.

Henry B. Ritter vs. Edward Davis. An action of replevin to recover possession of a house. On trial.

**Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.**

A. J. Christy vs. Oscar Fox. An action to recover for cattle sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $161·13.

James D. Gosline vs. T. Ellwood Zell. An action to recover for goods sold and work done. The defense set forth that the work was so imperfectly done as to merit no compensation. On trial.

ATTENTION.—A meeting of the Fifth Corps will be held in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, on to-morrow evening, 9th inst. General Meade is expected to be present.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 165⅝ | West. Union Tel. | 41¼ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 33¼ | Cleve. and Toledo R. | 96¼ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 92½ | Toledo & Wabash | 67 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 96¼ | Mil. & St. Paul R. c. | 74 |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 90¾ | Mil. & St. Paul R. p. | 82 |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 84 | Adams Express | 59 |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 96 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 31 |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 131½ | United States | 57 |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 130¾ | Tennessee 6s, new | 64¼ |
| Pacific Mail Steam. | 91¾ | Gold | 131¼ |

Market irregular.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $145 N Pa 7s | 85 | 25 sh Leh V. R. | 45 |
| $500 Leh gold l. | 93⅝ | 300 sh N Y & M. | 56 |
| $500 do | 93⅝ | 100 sh Read R. | 36·31 |
| $1500 Leh R loan | 86⅛ | 200 do | 36 |
| $500 do | 86¼ | 300 do | 46⅛ |
| $1000 Leh V new bs. Cp. | 94⅛ | 200 sh Cata Pf. | 34⅛ |
| 200 sh N Penna RR. | 35⅛ | 100 do | 34⅜ |
| 10 sh Penna RR. | 59⅛ | 200 sh Phil & E R. | 29¾ |
| 100 sh Phil & E R. | 29⅜ | 100 do | 29⅝ |
| 400 do | 29⅜ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Read R 7s | 103 | 100 sh Hestonv'e | 12⅜ |
| $1000 Pa R. deb bds. | 95 | 200 do | 12⅜ |
| $2·00 City 6s, New. | 85 | 12 sh Penna R. | 59 |
| | 85 | 100 do | 59⅛ |
| $100 do | 101⅜ | 50 sh Bk N Am. | 124½ |
| $1000 C & Am mt 6i, in $100s. | 93 | 2 do | 124½ |
| $3000 Pa R 1m 6s. c. | 99 | 100 sh Phil & E. | 29⅜ |
| $7000 do | 99 | 50 sh Minehill | 54½ |
| $2000 W Jer 6s | 90½ | 180 do | 54½ |
| 100 sh N Y & Mid. | 4·56 | 100 sh N Penna R. | 34⅛ |
| 100 sh Hestonville | 12⅜ | 100 do | 34⅛ |

## MARRIED.

*(For additional Marriages see fifth page.)*

WATT—BLAKELEY.—On the 7th of April, 1868, in the Thirty-eighth Street M. E. Church, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. M. WATT, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss R. A. BLAKELEY, daughter of John Blakeley, Esq., of Philadelphia.

VAN H